



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2014

<https://archive.org/details/b19974760M1716>



A Weekly Journal of the Chemical and Drug Trades
and of
British Pharmacists throughout the Empire, :
ESTABLISHED 1859.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the leading journal addressing the chemical and drug trades of the British Empire. It is adopted as an official journal by nineteen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa and the West Indies, and its paid-in-advance circulation in Great Britain and all Countries having business relations with the British Empire is intrinsically and numerically unique.

Subscription Rates.

Ten shillings a year in advance, post free to any part of the world, including a copy of *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* next published. Subscriptions may begin any month. Single copy, 6d.; Summer or Winter Number, 1s.; *Diary*, 6s. 6d. Postal orders and cheques to be crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)."

Prix de l'abonnement annuel: le journal une fois par semaine, et l'agenda une fois par an, 12-60 francs, franco.

Jährlicher Abonnementspreis: die Zeitung einmal wöchentlich, und der Notizkalender einmal im Jahre, 10 Mark, postfrei.

Precio de suscripción annual: el periódico una vez por semana, y el agenda una vez por año, 12-60 pesetas, franco.

Terms for advertising in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST can be obtained on application to the Publisher at the

Head Office: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: "Chemicus London." Telephone 852 Bank (two lines).

Branches: ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, AUST.

CONTENTS: Vol. LXXVIII., No. 24 (Series No. 1638)

[The folios in this List and in the Summary are those at the top of the pages, but references in the Text are to the Index folios at the bottom of the pages.]

PAGE	PAGE
Association Affairs 56	Information Department 46
Bankruptcy Reports 40	Irish News 35
Births 41	Legal Reports 39
British Pharmaceutical Conference:	Marriages 41
Ladies Committee 52	National Insurance Bill:
Portsmouth Pharmacies 54	Progress 42
Business Changes 41	Questions in Parliament 42
Chemical Society 38	Special Meetings 43
Deaths 41	New Companies and Com-
Editorial Articles:	pany News 40
The Anointing Oil 48	Observations and Reflec-
National Insurance Bill 49	tions 47
Quicksilver 49	Pharmaceutical Society of
May Trade Returns 49	of Ireland 51
Correspondence:	Retrospect 64
Letters 61	Scottish News 36
Subscribers' Symposium 63	Shops Bill 55
Legal Queries 64	South African News 38
Miscellaneous Inquiries 64	Summer Outings 46
English and Welsh News 34	Trade-marks Applied For 61
French News 37	Trade Notes 50
India and the East 37	Trade Report 57
	Westminster Wisdom 55

In the Coloured Supplement.

Chancellor and the	New Books.
C. & D.	Personalities.
Coming Events.	Poisonings.
Gazette.	Wills.

C. & D. INSETS

have many advantages for regular as well as for occasional advertisers. They give the advertiser an opportunity of distributing effectively and inexpensively his own circulars, price-lists, or other advertising literature. Many firms in pharmacy and perfumery produce beautiful coloured insets specially for distribution in the C. & D. special issues. They have found by experience that these insets are placed only before actual buyers, they are always available for reference, the cost of distribution is much less than circular postage, and they

BRING ORDERS.

The next opportunity for inset distribution is the Summer Issue of July 29. Write for particulars to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Summary of this Issue.

The more notable items only are dealt with.

National Insurance Bill.

Amendments to this measure are accumulating. They include further provisions for restricting dispensing to registered chemists (p. 42).

The doctors' revolt is growing. The British Medical Association has received 16,000 promises of support for its policy, besides money. It is now suggested that provisions for medical treatment may be taken out of the Bill (p. 42).

Wholesale druggists are in line with retailers in regard to friendly societies' dispensaries (p. 42).

Deputations to M.P.s have taken place or are being arranged for. See p. 42, and numerous reports of association meetings, which begin on p. 43.

Several trenchant letters are printed on pp. 62-3.

Articles and News.

The P.A.T.A. has had a prosperous year. See p. 56.

Sir Jesse Boot's ideas on the good old days in the drug trade are reported on p. 40.

The export and import trade of the United Kingdom was again most excellent in May. See the article on p. 49.

We discuss briefly the position of the quicksilver market, which is of exceptional trade interest at present (p. 49).

The history, composition, and preparation of the anointing-oil to be used at the Coronation next week are discussed on p. 48.

The King has consented to receive an address from the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland when he visits Dublin next month (p. 51).

Edinburgh chemists have appointed officers and a committee to make arrangements for the visit of the B.P.C. there in 1912 (p. 36).

The applications of physical chemistry to the doctrine of immunity were the subject of a lecture by Professor Arrhenius briefly reported on p. 34.

Professor Guignes, of Beyrout, describes a commercial specimen of "Aleppo scammony" which was scammony resin with a small percentage of powdered scammony-root (p. 61).

Lady visitors to Portsmouth on the occasion of the meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference are to have a good time. We describe one of the drives arranged, giving portraits of the ladies' committee, and more than a dozen pictures of pharmacies and interesting places (pp. 52-5).

Professor Richards, of Harvard, delivered the Faraday Lecture of the Chemical Society on Wednesday. His subject was the fundamental properties of the elements, the compressibility of molecules being a special feature. The Professor received the Faraday medal (p. 38).

Trade and Market Matters.

Further light on the undercutting of bismuth preparations in the wholesale is given on p. 60.

The annual statistics of the world's vanilla crops, together with an interesting market review are published on p. 60.

Business continues on restricted lines in view of the approaching Coronation holidays, and price-fluctuations are remarkably few. Quicksilver is 2s 6d. per bottle dearer; shellac and turpentine are lower. Ergot very firm; chamomiles cheaper, and new Neroli oil is likely to be so; new otto is now being distilled under favourable weather conditions. A small sale of first-hand drugs was held to-day (p. 57).

NEXT WEEK.

Owing to the Coronation Holidays in London, and the necessity for having the whole of the edition of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST posted on Wednesday, our issue of June 24 will go to press on Tuesday, June 20. We should be glad if contributors and correspondents would take note of this fact, and let us have all "copy" not later than the first post on Tuesday. Advertisements of "Businesses Wanted," "Businesses for Disposal," "Situations Open," "Situations Wanted," and other advertisements for the Coloured Supplement will be received up to 4 P.M. on Tuesday.

B

ENGLISH AND WELSH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

The Canterbury City Council have renewed the poison-licence held by F. Finn & Sons, Ltd., oilmen.

An Optical Association for the West of England is in process of formation, on the initiative of the Bristol Optical Society.

Some chemists' windows in London are to pay well next week. One is let for 120 guineas. The King will pass it twice, and it will be filled with spectators.

Messrs. Wass & Ingamells, chemists, Market Place, Long Sutton, Lincs, have had a handsome modern front put in at their establishment. The interior has also been refitted.

The International Federation of Pharmaceutical Societies is holding a meeting at The Hague on June 21 for the purpose of approving the by-laws referred to in the *C. & D.* recently.

Mrs. Fanny Dudderidge, widow of the late Mr. F. R. Dudderidge, Ph.C., F.C.S., of 22 Grosvenor Road, Westcliff, has ended her life by throwing herself in front of a train at Westcliff-on-Sea station.

At Royton, Lincs, on June 7, the off-licence attached to the pharmacy at 20 Sandy Lane, Royton, was transferred from Mr. Leonard Etherington, chemist and druggist, to Mr. Herbert Jacques, pharmacist.

The volume of the proceedings of the Tenth International Congress of Pharmacy, which was held in Brussels last September, has been sent out this week to all the members of the Congress. It is a book of over 450 pages.

At the motor parade of the Commercial Motor Users' Association, held at Earl's Court on Whit Monday, Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. showed two motor-vans and secured three prizes, first and second for appearance and first for mileage without accident.

The pharmacists' group in the procession of women from the Victoria Embankment to Hyde Park on June 17 will form up in Section H2 on the Embankment at 5 o'clock. Mrs. Clarke Keer, "the first woman who qualified as a pharmacist," and many others will be in the group.

Mr. G. J. Gostling, chemist, Stowmarket, has intimated to the Board of Guardians, of which he is a member, that as they have declined to adopt his proposal for a Coronation treat to the outdoor poor, he intends to present one shilling to every person in receipt of relief in Stowmarket. The Board have commended Mr. Gostling for his generosity.

At a meeting of the Blackburn Guardians on June 10, the Workhouse Master reported that Mr. Beswick, the workhouse dispenser, did not attend at the workhouse on May 11 or June 2, and that on four occasions after May 26 he attended after 7.15 p.m., one occasion being at 9.50 p.m. It was resolved, after consideration of all the circumstances connected with the performance by Mr. Beswick of his duties as dispenser, that he be requested to resign his position.

"The Times" of June 14 culls from its issues of 1838 some notes in regard to Queen Victoria's Coronation. Our contemporary says: "It is not until May 28 that any reference to the coming event appears in our advertisement columns in the shape of a recommendation of the Bloom of Ninon de Lenclos, for removing freckles, morpheus, worms, etc., at 4s. 6d. a bottle." The connection of this with the Coronation is not explained, but, presumably, speciality makers were as enterprising in those days as they are now.

Royal Society.

The *conversazione* held on June 14 at Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., was the second of the season and the one to which ladies were admitted. The exhibits were largely a duplication of those shown on May 10 (*C. & D.*, May 15, index folio 713), at least so far as the exhibits of pharmaceutical interest are concerned. Professor S. P. Thompson and Professor E. G. Coker showed some exhibits with polarised light. Sir James Dewar demon-

strated that the motion of a radiometer is stopped by a very high vacuum. Mr. Spencer Pickering showed that heated soil contains a toxic substance which hinders the germination of seeds and the growth of plants. Dr. W. N. F. Woodland had a model illustrating the mechanism employed in the production of the oxygen used to inflate the gas-bladder of bony fishes. Professor W. J. Pope exhibited some very beautiful photomicrographs in natural colours.

Royal Institution.

Professor Svante Arrhenius lectured at the Royal Institution on June 9 on "The Applications of Physical Chemistry to the Doctrine of Immunity." He sought to explain that the action of serums and the formation of antibodies follows the laws regarding mono-molecular and bi-molecular chemical reactions. The lecturer outlined the preparation of serums and the theories regarding their action which are at present accepted. Special studies have been made as to the rate of digestion of gelatin by pepsin, the spontaneous destruction of dissolved tatanolysin, the velocity of decomposition of rennet at different concentrations, and the production of hemolysin from immune body and alexin. Among the points brought out was the bearing of an increase of temperature in increasing the rate of decomposition of poisonous substances in the blood. It follows that the increase of temperature, within limits, in fevers favours the more rapid recovery of the patient.

Postponement of the Opium Conference.

"The Times" announces that the so-called Opium Conference, for the opening of which July 1 had been announced as the probable date, is unlikely to meet for some time to come, and it may be regarded as having been postponed indefinitely. The chief subject for discussion at the Conference would have been the abuse of morphine, cocaine, and other drugs and the possibility of checking it. Few, if any, of the Governments that would take part in the Conference have been able to gather sufficient statistical and other information to make the discussions really useful, and on the initiative of one of the Continental Powers (probably Germany—Ed.) the Conference has been put off until the necessary information can be collected and examined.

Contracts.

Loddon and Clavering Guardians.—Quibbell Bros. for disinfectants.

St. Faith's (Norwich) Guardians.—Mr. J. Cossey, chemist, Norwich, for trusses.

Canterbury City Sanatorium.—Walker & Harris, chemists, Canterbury, for drugs.

City of London Guardians.—T. Mayo & Co., for 2 gross syphons of soda-water at 2s. per dozen.

Salford Town Council.—R. K. Lakin & Co., for the annual supply and delivery of carbolic powder, at 3/4. 10s. per ton.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The Walsall analyst states, in his quarterly report, that he examined one sample each of camphorated oil and castor oil. Both were genuine.

The Sheffield City Analyst reports that during the past quarter seven samples of compound liquorice powder, six of camphorated oil, and three of sweet spirit of nitre were examined. All were genuine except three samples of compound liquorice powder which were prepared approximately in accordance with the British Pharmacopœia, but contained a higher proportion of mineral matter, probably due to the improper cleansing of the vegetable powders. Two of these samples also contained 7.26 and 7.04 per cent. of sulphur, instead of 8.3 per cent.

Fires.

A fire at the shop of Messrs. A. C. Culley & Co., grocers, Queen Street, Cardiff, on June 10, spread to an adjoining storehouse belonging to Messrs. Anthony & Co., chemists, at No. 110, doing damage to the extent of about 120/1. The loss is covered by insurance. A 40-gal. cask of methylated spirit exploded during the conflagration.

A fire occurred last week-end at the pharmacy of Mr. W. H. Barton, chemist and druggist, 42 East Street,

Bromley, Kent. The whole shop was endangered, but Mr. and Mrs. Barton, with the assistance of neighbours, successfully combated the flames.

Birmingham Notes.

At the Botanical Gardens this week Mr. George Cadbury exhibited a cocoa-plant bearing fruit.

An excellent photograph by Mr. M. O. Suffield, Ph.C., of the winner of the cup at the King's Heath Horse Show appeared in the "South Birmingham News" last Saturday.

A fig-tree is bearing fruit in the quadrangle attached to the Friends' Meeting-house in Bull Street. It is said to have been brought from the Holy Land by a member of the Southall family.

Among the candidates who recently passed the Final examination for the dental profession was Mr. James Stacey Robinson, Ph.C., who some years ago relinquished pharmacy for dentistry.

A fire broke out on the premises of George Ratcliffe, chemist and druggist, 71 Parade, on June 13, the shop and its contents becoming involved. The flames were soon overcome by means of two extinguishing apparatus used by the fire brigade.

A stamp collectors' congress was held at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, last week, under the chairmanship of Mr. Richard Hollick, Ph.C., President of the Philatelic Society of Great Britain. There was a magnificent exhibition of valuable stamps for all parts of the world.

Inquest.

At Heysham on June 12 an inquiry was held into the death of Henry Browne (44), chemist's assistant, latterly of Windermere and formerly of Normanton, whose body was found on Heysham Rocks on the previous Sunday. Deceased left a letter stating that he seemed "to have exhausted the pleasures of life. Continued ill-health is no doubt the cause." The Coroner said the letter pointed clearly to a case of suicide, but it was remarkable that he would be able to call a doctor who would tell them that the man had died from natural causes. Deceased's father said his son had been a chemist's assistant at Normanton, but latterly he purchased an insurance round at Halton which he had described as a "white elephant." Dr. R. Herd deposed that the cause of death was congestion of the lungs, due to natural causes. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

Cricket.

The Sheffield Chemists' Cricket Club gained an easy victory at the expense of the Sheffield Bankers on June 8. The Bankers were dismissed for 33 runs, the principal wicket-takers being Meadows, Coates, and White. The Chemists passed this total for a loss of one wicket, of which Gregson scored 20.

Drug-trade Championship.—Burgoyne Burbidges' C.C. v. Allenburys' C.C. These teams met at Wadham Lodge on June 10, when the former club won by 15 runs. Scores: Burgoyne Burbidges 130, Allenburys 115. Gardner (41) and Harvey (33) were top scorers for the winners, and Whittall (21) for the losers.

On May 25 the Leicester Pharmacy Athletic Club met the local Y.M.C.A. eleven. The Y.M.'s batted first and made a good score, totalling 152 for the innings. For the chemists G. E. Marfitt made 24, A. Young 24, Page not out 17, and H. Chall 11, and in the end the match closed as a draw with the chemists' score at 95 for seven wickets. —On June 1 the Chemists were in fine form against the Tramway's. The Chemists declared their innings closed with a score of 202 for three wickets and the tramway men's total was only 79. —On June 8, against the Leicester Thursday United C.C., Pharmacy made a total of 158 for eight wickets, at which score the innings was declared closed. The opposing team was dismissed for 52.

MACASSAR CASSIA FISTULA.—About 300 tons is annually produced in the Macassar district. No exact figures are obtainable, as the whole crop finds its way to Europe on through bills of lading from the small ports along the coast. Prices were lower than usual last year.

IRISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

Applications for the undermentioned July examinations should be lodged by 11 A.M. (at latest) on the respective dates:

Preliminary examination, on Friday, June 23.
Registered Druggist examination, on Tuesday, June 27.
Pharmaceutical Licence examination, on Wednesday, June 28.
Pharmaceutical Assistant examination, on Monday, July 3.

Brevities.

Dr. Bronte, Ph.C., examiner to the Pharmaceutical Society, has removed from Harcourt Street, Dublin, to 88 Stephen's Green, Dublin.

Mr. S. M. Reid, registered druggist, formerly of Albert-bridge Road, Belfast, has been elected a Vice-President of the Willowfield Unionist Club.

Sir Wm. Baxter, D.L., President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, was the principal speaker at a meeting in Belfast under the auspices of the Unpurchased Tenant-Farmers' Association of Ulster.

The tender of the Cork Chemical and Drug Co. by the committee of the Cork South Infirmary has been accepted for medicines at 61 per cent. off retail prices, 65 per cent. off retail prices of patent medicines, and 62 per cent. off the retail price of surgical appliances.

A gang of alleged coiners was discovered last week in Dublin through the purchase by some of the men of a quantity of potassium cyanide and other chemicals from Mr. Henry Thackeray, Ph.C., South Great George's Street. Mr. Thackeray gave evidence in the police court, and the prisoners were remanded.

Guardians' Affairs.

Messrs. Boileau & Boyd have written to the Trim Guardians tendering 33½ per cent. discount from the official list. (See *C. & D.*, June 10, index folio 840.)

Mr. W. Rowlett, Ph.C., has been appointed temporary compounder to the Sligo Board of Guardians at a salary of 1*l.* per week. The other offers, from Mr. A. W. Young and Mr. E. Tanner, were at 30*s.* per week.

In the King's Bench Division, Dublin, before the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Justice Kenny, and Mr. Justice Wright, in a matter of the King (Murphy) v. A. A. Flynn, Local Government Auditor, the Court granted an application made by Mr. Lupton (instructed by Mr. M. McQuaid), on behalf of Dr. Wm. Murphy, of Naas, for a conditional order to have quashed an alleged surcharge of 7*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* made by Mr. Flynn in respect of recoupment for medicines supplied to the dispensary at Naas. Counsel contended that the order was bad, that Dr. Murphy was not an accounting person within the meaning of the Act, and that in fact there was no loss to the dispensary district. The order was made subject to a new rule as to security being given by the relator.

A Sheep-dip Question.

At a committee meeting in connection with the Londonderry County Council a discussion took place regarding the class of sheep-dip to be purchased. It was reported that scab exists in the county, and Mr. O'Neill, J.P., said that arsenic dip should be bought to use in conjunction with the non-poisonous. Mr. McCollum considered it was not always best to buy the cheapest dip. It was ultimately agreed to purchase the dip half poisonous and half non-poisonous.

John Clarke & Co., Ltd.

On June 13 Messrs. R. M. Gray & Sons, auctioneers, conducted a break-up sale of the drug-plant, tablet-making machinery, hydraulic tincture-press, steam-jacketed coppers, gunmetal condenser, "Tangye" steam-engine, "Crossley" gas-engine, disintegrator, ointment-mill, etc., office furniture and fittings, and safes, on instructions from the liquidator of John Clarke & Co., Ltd., wholesale druggists, 12 and 14 Corporation Street, Belfast.

Messrs. Shean & Dickson, solicitors, are sending out a circular to the unsecured creditors of John Clarke & Co.,

Ltd. (in liquidation), suggesting that an offer should be made by the ordinary shareholders with a view to carrying out an arrangement under Section 120 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908. It is proposed to offer a composition of 10s. in the £, payable at three, six, nine, and twelve months, and to provide for the payment of the existing debentures in full. Mrs. Clarke, her two daughters, and Dr. George Clarke are the ordinary shareholders chiefly affected.

In Various Courts.

At the Dublin City Commission on June 12, Mr. Johnson Roberts, formerly a solicitor, and Charles J. Barnwell were found guilty, among other charges, of conspiracy to obtain by fraud large sums of money from Mr. John McClelland, Ph.C., Ballyshannon, in connection with sale of houses in Dublin owned by Mr. McClelland. Roberts was sentenced to twelve months' and Barnwell to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

At Belfast Recorder's Court last week an action was brought by Mrs. Sarah Watson, Rosemount, Knock, wife of Mr. John Watson, druggist, Donegall Street, against Hugh S. Jefferson, Hillsborough, insurance agent, to establish probate of the will dated October 1, 1903, of Miss Ann Jefferson, who died in January. Defendant sought to establish probate of a will dated February 7, 1898. Judge McIlroy, after hearing the evidence, awarded a decree in favour of the will dated October 1, 1903.

At Belfast Recorder's Court on June 9, before Judge McIlroy and a jury, an action was entered for hearing in which Wm. J. Nelson, baker, Cable Street, Ballymacarrett, sued John A. Bingham, Ph.C., Donegall Place, Belfast, to recover damages for personal injuries suffered by the plaintiff through having swallowed a poison alleged to have been negligently supplied to him by the defendant or his servants. The case had been remitted from the King's Bench on the motion of the defendants. It appeared on the remitting motion that the plaintiff had been taking some tonic medicine, and on November 2 last he sent to the defendant's shop for a repeat of the bottle of medicine. When he got home he took a sip of the medicine, and he discovered at once that it was not the right medicine. Plaintiff's mouth was burned and swollen, and he had to go to hospital. He had been supplied with a lotion composed of ammonia and capsicum. The bottle was labelled "Poison." The defendant admitted that a mistake had been made by his assistant in giving out the bottle, which had been placed ready for another customer. Mr. T. W. Brown, counsel for the plaintiff, informed the Judge that his Honour would not now be troubled with the case, a settlement having been arrived at. The terms of the settlement were not disclosed in court.

SCOTTISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

The Northern Co-operative Society, Aberdeen, opened their new branch at Torry on Saturday, June 10.

Messrs. W. S. Whimster & Son, 115 High Street, Montrose, Macdougall & Co., merchants, Tomatin, and Mr. J. Caird, general merchant, West Linton, have advertised their intention to apply for a poison-licence.

Mr. W. F. Young, chemist and druggist, High Street, Elgin, who is leaving Scotland for abroad, has disposed of his prescription books, etc., to Mr. Spence, chemist, Elgin. Mr. Young's father (Mr. John Young, Ph.C.) has now retired. He carried on business for some forty years in Elgin, latterly in partnership with Mr. John Innes, who now carries on the business.

Cross Street, one of Fraserburgh's main arteries, is being practically rebuilt, the latest addition at the Mid Street corner being a handsome block of shops and dwelling houses, built of Aberdeen granite, for Mr. W. W. Hunter, chemist. Mr. Hunter has had the interior of his pharmacy remodelled in modern style by Mr. David Grant, shopfitter, Edinburgh, while the underground stores

possess unique features. The photographic dark-room is also situated below the street level.

Edinburgh.

The summer meeting of the Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on June 7, when the President, Mr. E. J. Brown, Ph.C., gave a short address on "Classification of Plants." Mr. B. M. Brander, Ph.C., in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Rutherford Hill, gave a practical botanical demonstration on a large number of plants collected by members of the Association. Cordial votes of thanks was accorded to Mr. Brown and Mr. B. M. Brander. The Association's second botanical excursion took place on June 9 to Blackford Hill, under the leadership of Mr. E. J. Brown. Under ideal weather conditions, an interesting and instructive ramble took place round the base of the hill and along the Braid Burn to Newington, and then back to town by car. Many plants of interest were collected.

Pharmaceutical Society.

A meeting of the members in Scotland will be held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Friday, June 16, at 11 A.M., to elect eighteen members of the North British Branch Executive. The following twenty-eight candidates have accepted nomination:

Bain, John, Bridge of Allan.
 Connan, Campbell Allan, Inverness.
 Cowie, William Beaverly, Edinburgh.
 Currie, Archibald, Leith.
 Doig, William, Dundee.
 Dryerre, Henry, Bonnyrigg.
 Fisher, John Hutchison, Dunfermline.
 Forret, John Alexander, Edinburgh.
 Giles, William, Aberdeen.
 Gilmour, James Pinkerton, Glasgow.
 Grey, John Elston, Edinburgh.
 Jack, James, Arbroath.
 Kerr, Charles, Dundee.
 Kitchen, George Shiach, Glasgow.
 Lennox, James, Glasgow.
 McKellar, Arthur, Glasgow.
 McMillan, Anthony, Glasgow.
 Meldrum, Martin, Irvine.
 Moir, James, Glasgow.
 Nesbit, James, Portobello.
 Robin, Hugh Millar, Edinburgh.
 Rowland, George Howard Charles, Edinburgh.
 Russell, James Anderson, Greenock.
 Somerville, George, Edinburgh.
 Storrar, David, Kirkcaldy.
 Sutherland, John William, Glasgow.
 Wilson, William Potter, Haddington.
 Yule, Thomas, Cowdenbeath.

Mr. J. P. Gilmour, the Chairman, will address the meeting before the scrutineers' report is received.

British Pharmaceutical Conference.

A meeting of pharmacists was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on June 8, to consider the proposal to invite the British Pharmaceutical Conference to visit Edinburgh in 1912. The meeting was convened by Mr. Peter Boa, corresponding secretary of the Conference. Mr. Robert Aitken (Messrs. H. C. Baildon & Son) was called to the chair. Mr. Boa having explained the position, stated that the object of that meeting was to appoint office-bearers and a small committee, and the suggestion of the provisional committee was that the chairman of the local committee should be Mr. J. L. Ewing, the vice-chairman Mr. Robert Aitken, the secretary Mr. Thomas Stephenson, and the treasurer Mr. George Somerville. Dr. Coull formally moved the appointment of these gentlemen. Mr. Boa stated that Mr. Ewing was unable to be present, but he had indicated that if the local chemists desired his services in that capacity he would be very pleased to act. Mr. Stephenson also stated that he was anxious to do all he possibly could to make the meeting a success. Mr. Boa said they all knew, in connection with the Chemists' Trade Association, what an excellent treasurer Mr. Somerville would make. The Chairman said it was proposed there should be a committee of eight gentlemen besides the office-bearers, and it was agreed that the following gentlemen be appointed: Mr. Wm. Duncan, Dr. Inglis Clark, Mr. Dey, Mr. Claude Henry, Mr. Boa, Dr. Coull, Mr. D. Rainy Brown, and Mr. G. H. C. Rowland.

The last-named will also act as assistant secretary. On the suggestion of Mr. J. R. Hill it was agreed that the formal invitation should be given to the Conference at Portsmouth by Mr. Ewing, but failing him by Mr. Stephenson. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

A Feeding-Stuff Case.

In the County Buildings, Glasgow, on June 8, John Manson, trading under the style of the Nutrimol Feed Co., 27 Park Street, Kinning Park, was charged, at the instance of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries of Ireland, with contravening the Fertilisers and Feeding-Staffs Act by giving a false invoice with Nutrimol food for cattle. It was alleged that the food contained 10 per cent. of sawdust and 3.5 per cent. of carbonate of lime, which are worthless for feeding purposes, and were not disclosed at the time of sale. The Sheriff found that the allegation as regards sawdust was not proved. He imposed fines of 15*l.* in respect to the other offences.

FRENCH NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

TURIN EXHIBITION.—The latest advices received in Paris from Turin are that the Exhibition there is now approaching completion. The French Pavilion is to be opened this week, and exhibitors in the chemical, pharmaceutical, and perfumery sections are now being pressed to complete their exhibits.

PARIS ASSISTANTS.—As already announced in the *C. & D.*, the Paris Syndicate of Pharmacists' Assistants held a meeting on Tuesday evening, June 6, for the purpose of further considering the early (9 p.m.) closing question. The Secretary of the Syndicate, M. Diem, was the principal speaker, and he adopted a far more moderate tone than he has accustomed us to for a considerable time past. He said that pharmacists must have no excuse for refusing to close at 9 p.m., and in view of this the syndicate has determined to bring about the organisation of night pharmacies in each of the twenty arrondissements, or districts, into which Paris is divided. These pharmacies or depôts would be open from 8 p.m. to 8 a.m. for the purpose of supplying urgent medicines or accessories and giving aid to victims of accidents. No articles other than those of the most simple kind would be sold, and the tariff charged would be that applied to mutual aid societies. He confirmed the announcement already made that the syndicate hopes to secure the support of the Paris Municipal Council. The proposal as a whole was put to the vote and passed *nem. con.* Several militant orators connected with various trades unions made speeches of a forcible nature, and promised the assistants their continued (though at times slightly embarrassing) support.

PARIS SUPERIOR SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.—Under the new conditions regulating pharmaceutical education in France, an interesting programme has been drawn up by a committee composed of Professors Bourquelot, Grimbert, Moureu, and Hérissé for the examination of pharmacy students at the end of their term of apprenticeship. This programme has been adopted by the Council of the Paris School of Pharmacy. The examinations will take place in July and November, and the tests comprise the following:

1. Preparation of compound medicaments comprised in the Codex, as well as dispensing a prescription.
2. The identification of thirty medicinal plants or simple drugs of five chemical medicaments and of ten galenical medicaments.
3. Questions on pharmaceutical manipulations and counter work.

The first test is preceded by a written paper (fifteen minutes allowed) in which the candidate is required to describe the methods to be followed for preparing medicaments. No reference books are allowed. Four hours are allowed for making the preparations which form the first test, the use of the Codex being authorised. A maximum of half-

an-hour is allowed for the second and third items. The practical work consists of the preparation of medicaments described in the Codex which will be chosen from a selected list. Various other interesting details are given concerning the programme of the examination, but the foregoing will serve to show the main lines on which it is to be arranged at the Paris School.

INDIA AND THE EAST.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

THE OPIUM AGREEMENT.—In connection with the Opium Agreement, it is stated that there must obviously be a large curtailment of areas under poppy cultivation in Bengal and the United Provinces, and the cultivators will, it is understood, be warned forthwith of the changed conditions. As to the staff of the Opium Department, an early pronouncement must be made regarding the reduction in its strength by transfers to other departments or the offer of graduated pensions or gratuities.

OPIUM AND COCAINE SEIZURES.—A Chinaman has got six months' rigorous imprisonment at Rangoon for smuggling 224 $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. bottles of cocaine and nine balls of opium weighing 320 tolas. He was a second-class passenger from Calcutta, dressed in European costume, and gave the name of Frederick Lee. It was his intention to sell the contraband at Rangoon at a large profit. The case is interesting because there is reason to believe (says a Calcutta correspondent) that the prisoner was persuaded to invest his money in these contraband goods entirely by Customs and Excise "decoys," who then gave the information in view of the high rewards offered.

POISONINGS IN THE PUNJAB.—The Chemical Analyser to Government for the Punjab, in his report, states that human poisoning cases rose from 466 to 523. The use of arsenic as a poison continues to decrease, probably on account of the greater attention which is being paid to the administration of the Poisons Act, and also because the people are getting to know that arsenic is one of the poisons most easily detected. The use of opium as a poison is increasing, being responsible for 27.13 per cent. of the fatalities against 19.82 per cent. in 1909, and 16.21 per cent. in 1908. It is stated the facility with which poisons can be obtained in India is a great temptation to would-be suicides and determined murderers, and the efforts to regulate the sale of poisons seem to be abortive in one of their chief objects—to prevent crime.

CHOLERA AND THE OPIUM ORDINANCE.—A correspondent writing to the Ceylon Press on May 20 under the pseudonym of "Exeter Hall" calls attention to the hardships which the new opium ordinance inflicts. He says: "Cholera is on our thresholds and none of us can say that it will not next break out among our own labour forces. For cholera, choleric diarrhoea, etc., no drug is more urgent in first aid than laudanum." The circular of the Government Medical Department issued during the last cholera scare, telling how to stop early diarrhoea, recommends two mixtures, both of which contain laudanum. "Exeter Hall" is concerned about planters not being able to keep laudanum in their medicine-chest. "Citizen," writing on May 23, tells of his unsuccessful attempt to purchase a small quantity of the opiate. In this connection it is interesting to note that a cholera outbreak at Ragama is causing anxiety, as the authorities have not yet been able to efficiently check the epidemic.

Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians.—At a statutory meeting of the members held in London on June 14, the proposed alterations in the articles of association (*C. & D.*, May 20, index folio 757) were approved. The final meeting required by the Companies Act will be held on July 12.

Liverpool Wholesale Drug-workers' Association.—A general meeting of this Association was held on June 9 at Spragg's Restaurant. The Hon. Secretary reported that the membership continues to increase each week, and that the Association is in a sound financial position, notwithstanding the heavy preliminary expenses. In connection with the social side of the work it was decided that a concert or whist-drive should be held early in September, and the committee were asked to make the necessary arrangements.

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the seven Societies and Associations of Chemists in British South Africa, as well as to other chemists in business there.

Transvaal.

PERSONAL.—Mr. John Sachs, of the Pretoria Drug Co., 223 Pretorius Street, Pretoria, has been elected Worshipful Master of the Lodge Concordia 952 S. C.

PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION.—Mr. A. Macdonald, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of the Transvaal, presided over a gathering of over thirty apprentices at the Transvaal University College on May 19. The meeting was convened by the Society for the purpose of Professor J. A. Wilkinson explaining a scheme of pharmaceutical training which he, together with the Pharmacy Board and Pharmaceutical Society, is trying to get the Senate of the University to adopt. The Senate had appointed a sub-committee to consider the matter. Representatives of the Board and the Society would attend their deliberations, but it was also necessary that students of pharmacy give their support by forming a class. Professor Wilkinson, in detailing his scheme, stated that to bring the standard of education for pharmacists up to the level of engineers, surveyors, lawyers, etc., the future pharmacist must first pass the Cape Matriculation examination before apprenticeship. He proposed dividing the Qualifying examination into two—the first professional and the second professional. The former would consist of an examination in chemistry, physics, and botany, while the second would be in materia medica, pharmacy, dispensing, and jurisprudence. The whole course for night students (he readily understood the difficulties apprentices would have in attending day classes) would extend over four years, the first examination being passed at the end of two years. For students who had completed or who were about to finish apprenticeship he was prepared to arrange an "intensive" class, since they could not be expected to take a four-years' course, but it was emphasised that there would be no cramming. The fees, estimated roughly at 1*l.* per month, would in no way compensate for the benefits students would derive. Mr. Rennie, in thanking Professor Wilkinson, exhorted the youths present to take advantage of so rare an opportunity. It was ascertained at the close of the meeting that nine apprentices only out of those present had not yet passed their Preliminary. The others all showed a willingness to join a class as soon as the Senate gave its consent and arrangements had been made for a room for botany. Professor Wilkinson afterwards showed the apprentices through his magnificently equipped laboratories.

Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.

A COUNCIL-MEETING of the above Society was held in the Society's general offices, Mercantile Buildings, Hout Street, Cape Town, on May 18, the President (Mr. W. Froembling, Ph.D.) in the chair. There were also present Messrs. Austin Thomas and A. E. A. Tethill (Vice-Presidents) and Messrs. H. R. Peck, J. R. Corrigna, J. Sowden, F. C. Mathews, and Mr. H. C. Hareus (Hon. Secretary).

RESIGNATION AND NEW APPOINTMENT.

According to the Secretary's report, Mr. C. E. Tayler had resigned. The President said that they all hoped to see Mr. Tayler, who had gone to Europe on vacation, back soon. He was very much interested in the School of Pharmacy associated with the Society. Mr. W. A. Sleggs was elected to the Council in his stead with some enthusiasm. Mr. Sleggs was a former Hon. Treasurer to the Society, and rendered no small service in putting its finances in order.

The question of new

OFFICE SPACE

was again dealt with at some length, but the subject was referred to the Finance Committee. It was decided to hold the annual dinner on June 7, and no guests are to be invited.

NEWSPAPER REPORT.

A discussion ensued as to a certain report in the "Cape Town Herald" of the last general meeting. Mr. Peck spoke forcibly on the subject. The President thought that some member attending must have given the information, but he did not appear to attach much importance to the matter. After several minor items had been dealt with the meeting terminated.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

THE tenth Faraday lecture was delivered by Professor Theodoro William Richards, of Harvard University, in the theatre of the Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, London, W., on June 14. There was a distinguished gathering present, including several pharmacists. The President, Professor P. F. Frankland, in calling upon Professor Richards to deliver his lecture, reminded the audience of the eminent lecturers of the past. Of these, Dumas, Cannizzaro, Hofmann, Wurtz, von Helmholtz, and Mendeléeff have passed away, but Lord Rayleigh, Ostwald, and Emil Fischer remain as captains of science militant. They were now adding another eminent savant to the list, and they would hear that night his work on

ATOMIC WEIGHTS AND THE COMPRESSIBILITY OF ATOMS.

Professor Richards, having paid tribute to the memory of Michael Faraday, informed the audience that accurate measurement was the keynote of the lecture. Of all the quantities worthy of exact measurement the properties of the chemical elements are some of the most fundamental. He proceeded to speak of the precautions which have to be taken in making atomic weight determinations, and showed a tube device in which the substance is heated, cooled, and transferred to bottle and stoppered without contact with external air, and its use demonstrated. The nephelometer, or measurer of cloudiness, was also briefly mentioned. By its means traces of substances too attenuated to be caught on an ordinary filter may be estimated. The two errors obviated by these means have perhaps ruined more investigations than any other two causes. With these and other points the lecturer led up to the question, Are not the molecules themselves compressible? Professor Richards answered the question in the affirmative. He gave instances from known facts of the porosity or permeability of certain materials. The compressibilities of thirty-five elements by a new and satisfactory method were determined, and it became manifest that the formation of a compound of a compressible element was attended with greater decrease of volume than the formation of a similar compound of a less compressible element, other things being equal. This is just what the theory leads one to expect, and is a fact inexplicable by any other hypothesis. The affinity which prevents substances vaporising is generally admitted to produce great internal pressure, which ought to compress the molecules into smaller space. This outcome of the theory corresponds with facts in about 80 per cent. of the cases studied. Thus *o*-xylene is less dense, less volatile, less compressible, and possesses a greater surface-tension than *p*-xylene, while *m*-xylene is intermediate in all respects.

The combining of two atoms would flatten the atomic surface, owing to the pressure exerted by the affinity in that spot. This conception gives a new picture of the asymmetric carbon atom, which, combined with four other different atoms, would have upon its surface depressions of four unequal magnitudes, and be twisted into an unsymmetrical tetrahedron. The combining atoms would be held on the faces of the tetrahedron thus formed, instead of impossibly perching upon the several peaks. This remark induced some laughter. Many other physico-chemical phenomena assume a new aspect when viewed from the standpoint of this idea. New notions of the mechanism of the critical phenomena, surface-tension, ductility, malleability, tenacity, and coefficient of expansion are gained. The peculiar relations of material and light, such as magnetic rotation, fluorescence, partial absorption, and so forth, may be referred to the modified vibrations of distorted atoms. Ten years' experience with the interpretations of the hypothesis have led the lecturer to feel that the idea is highly suggestive and helpful in stimulating new research, and by such fruit are hypotheses justified. Thermochemical data and comparisons comprised the remainder of the lecture.

At the conclusion, the President, in presenting the Faraday medal to the lecturer, said it was the highest award the Society could confer.

LEGAL REPORTS.

TRADE LAW.

Sale of Quinine Wine.—At Stratford on June 10, Charles H. Benterman, drug-store keeper, Leyton, was summoned before the local bench at the instance of the Board of Customs and Excise for selling orange-quinine wine without having a "sweets" licence. Mr. J. P. Tinney prosecuted. It was explained that the sale of quinine wine by other retailers than registered chemists requires a licence for the retailing of "sweets." It was proved that the defendant sold a bottle of orange-quinine wine, and Mr. Simmons, an analyst in the Government laboratory, proved that on analysis he found that it yielded 19½ per cent. of proof spirit. In reply to the chairman of the bench, Mr. Simmons stated that 2 per cent. of proof spirit is the legal maximum in beverages allowed to be sold without a licence. Defendant explained that he was not aware that a licence is necessary for the sale of quinine wine, which is a medicine recognised by the British Pharmacopœia. After the sale the Excise authorities suggested a compromise, asking him to take out a licence, but he felt that the matter should be decided judicially, and did not take out a licence. A fine of 40s. and 4s. costs was imposed.

"Ichthyol" as a Trade-mark.—After five years' litigation it has been decided by the highest court in Italy that the use of the word "ichthyol" in respect to any other product than the ichthyol made by the Ichthyol Co. (Cordes, Hermann & Co.), of Hamburg, is illegal. The action was taken in 1906 by the company against Luigi Veneroni, Milan, for selling a substitute as "ammonium sulfo-ichthyolicum" and "ammonio solfo ittiolato," the contention of the company being that "ichthyol" and all designations containing the word "ichthyol" are special and distinctive marks adopted to distinguish their preparations from all others. The Civil Court of Milan upheld this contention on December 2, 1908, and granted an injunction restraining the defendant from further using the designations for other goods than those supplied by the plaintiff company. The defendant appealed on the ground *inter alia* that ichthyol is described in the Italian Pharmacopœia, as well as in other Pharmacopœias, and that the article he sold conformed with the characters and tests laid down therein. For the plaintiff company it was shown that the characters and tests do not describe accurately or properly the characteristics and qualities of ichthyol, from which the defendant's article differed. The Milan Court of Appeal has now confirmed the judgment of the lower court, and has dismissed the appeal.

Armorial Bearings.—Under the regulations of the Board of Inland Revenue an armorial-bearings licence is not required by any person in trade for armorial bearings, or devices in the nature of armorial bearings, used in connection with matters relating merely to his trade, as on bill-heads, trade labels, etc., or on his shop-front; but this exemption does not extend to insurance companies, railway companies, schoolmasters, etc., and any trader who uses armorial bearings or such devices on paper for general correspondence, or otherwise than in connection with his trade only, must pay the duty (a guinea or two guineas annually). This duty is now collected by local authorities, and the London County Council proceeded against Mr. W. Kirk, V.S., for using the arms of the Royal College of Surgeons on his notepaper. He had done so for twenty-seven years, and the Board of Inland Revenue had not interfered. Mr. Curtis Bennett, the Bow Street Magistrate, having taken time to consider the case, gave judgment on June 9. After discussing the meaning of "armorial bearings," and coming to the conclusion that hitherto the term has been confined to the arms of a family, Mr. Curtis Bennett said that had been the accepted rule of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, but now the London County Council were endeavouring to extend that rule wholesale. The defendant had used the emblem of the Royal College not only because he was a member of the College, but also for the protection of those who employed him in order that they might know he was a qualified man. He accordingly dismissed the summons, with 3l. 5s. costs.

Belladonna-root Damaged in Transit.—In the City of London Court, on June 13, before Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., Mr. Alois Grünwald, 91-93 Bishopsgate, E.C., sued Messrs. Adolf Blum & Popper, 34 Leadenhall Street, E.C., general shipping and forwarding agents, for 35l. damages for negligence as forwarding agents caused to seven bales of belladonna-root entrusted to them for transmission from Wiener-Neustadt to London. Mr. Dyer, for the plaintiff, stated that the defendants were employed to bring thirty bales of belladonna-root from Wiener-Neustadt, Austria, to London. Some of the goods were damaged by water by the defendants, while others were spoiled by oil. Then plaintiff had also claimed wharfage charges in respect of the goods. Mr.

Kesler supported this statement in evidence, after which Mr. Dunlop, defendants' counsel, said the defendants had offered the plaintiff 7l. 14s. 6d., but it had been refused. The insurance company would not pay for the damage done by the oil, as that was not covered by the policy. Mr. Dyer said that the plaintiff had nothing to do with the arrangements of the insurance company. Defendants were common carriers, and plaintiff looked to them as such. Mr. Dunlop said the defendants were forwarding agents. As such it was their duty to make contracts with carriers for transmission of the bales from Vienna to London. The goods had arrived. Defendants were entrusted to insure, and they did so for 6,000 kronen. They had put such papers as the plaintiff gave them before the insurance company, and they did their best to get the money for the plaintiff, but there was no liability attaching to the defendants. The belladonna was never in the defendants' possession. There had been no negligence on their part. Judge Lumley Smith said he had often wished there were some decision as to how far forwarding agents were really carriers. Was there any authority? Mr. Dunlop said he had looked at the recognised books of authorities and he could not find any case affecting forwarding agents. Mr. Dyer urged that the defendants were in the same position as if they were carriers, although they were not carriers. Mr. Dunlop said the contract was made at Vienna. After evidence as to damage, Judge Lumley Smith said he would consider the case, and reserved his decision.

Shop-fitting Plans.—At Whitechapel County Court on June 14, before Deputy-Judge Alan Macpherson, Messrs. Bowling & Son, 22 Gun Street, Brushfield Street, sued Mr. Fredk. J. Oliver, chemist, 71 and 72 Bank Street, Maidstone, to recover 3l. 18s. for plans and expenses incurred. Mr. Bowling, the plaintiff, appeared in person, and Mr. Kirby (Neve, Beck & Kirby) was for the defendant. At the request of the Judge, Mr. Kirby said the defence was that there was no contract to pay for plans, it being the custom of the trade that it was part of the estimate. The plaintiff, in evidence, said that, acting upon instructions, they prepared the plans and estimates for alterations in the shop-fittings, and, although the defence suggested the work was done free, he emphatically said that they never went into the country and paid heavy railway fares without being reimbursed under such circumstances as the present. It would be impossible to trade on such lines. The plans came back dirty and pin-holed, just as they would look after passing through a workshop, and he suggested they had actually been used for the purpose for which they had been supplied. The name had also been cut off in several cases or covered over. In answer to Mr. Kirby, plaintiff said he agreed that it would not matter much if the name was taken off if the plans were used. They had sent a bill for the plans and had asked for the return. They heard on April 6 that their estimate was not accepted, and at once wrote for the plans, which they did not get until the 13th, whereas they should have had them back at once. For the defence, Mr. Oliver said that he had never had anything to do with a shop-fitting job before. They got in touch with the plaintiff through his advertisement, in which he said that estimates were free. It was never suggested to him that he would have to pay for plans; he considered them part of the estimate. The estimate was for 22s. 7d., and a dearer one was accepted. When the plans were asked for back they were sent, and the suggested mutilation was accounted for by the fact that they had a number of plans from different firms, and so that they should not be guided in any way by price they mounted the lot on show-cards, covering up the names of the estimators and cutting off edges where necessary. They were pin-holed in consequence, and if some of them were dirty it was only because of the handling they received in inspection, as they had never left his possession, and he was positive they had never been in a workshop. The other unsuccessful estimators had made no claim for the cost of plans, and they anticipated nothing of the kind. Plaintiff said if the plans had been returned in a proper manner they would not have thought of charging for them, but the dirty condition and the name being cut off showed they had been in a workshop. His Honour said there would be judgment for the defendant, as he believed that the plans had not been put to any improper use. There was no doubt the plaintiffs had room for suspicion, which was created by the name being rubbed off, but the explanation offered by the defendant was perfectly straightforward. If it was desired by the plaintiffs that they should receive remuneration for plans and railway fares, then there would have to be a special arrangement and a distinct agreement. Judgment was accordingly entered for the defendant with costs. Mr. Kirby then applied that his client should be allowed his expenses from Maidstone and also the costs of a witness whom he would have called to prove the custom to return plans and not charge for them. His Honour said he thought that quite reasonable and allowed the costs.

High Court Cases.

Unless when otherwise stated these cases have been heard in the High Court of Justice, London.

"EIDERDOWN" AS A TRADE-MARK.

In the Chancery Division on Tuesday, June 13, Mr. Justice Neville heard an appeal by Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., from a refusal by the Registrar of Trade-marks to register the word "Eiderdown" as applicants' trade-mark for toilet-preparations. The registration was opposed by Mr. Robert Blackie, who claimed that he had used the word in connection with toilet-preparations for upwards of five years. The applicants had used the word since 1890, or upwards of twenty-one years.

Mr. Sebastian, on their behalf, argued that as under the Act of 1905 the respondents could not have objected to the applicants' registration if he himself had been registered he could be in no better position from the fact that he had merely used the word without registration.

Mr. Walker, for the respondent, contended that the persistent use of the word by him for five years precluded the registration by anyone else. He did not attach much importance to the use of the word, but having stock in hand to the value of about 100*l.*, he was naturally anxious to dispose of it.

Mr. Sebastian said applicants would undertake not to interfere with the disposal of this stock.

His Lordship held that the applicants were entitled to registration, and ordered the respondent to pay the costs of this appeal.

Pharmacy Act, 1868.**A CASE ADJOURNED.**

At the County Court, Pontypridd, on Wednesday, June 14, before Mr. Registrar James E. Spickett, the case of the Pharmaceutical Society v. T. H. Fenwick, drug-stores, 72 East Road, Tylorstown, Rhondda Valley, was mentioned. It was a claim for 5*l.* 10*s.*, made up of debt, 5*l.*; solicitor's costs, 4*s.*; and costs of plaint, 6*s.*; being in respect of penalty incurred by the defendant on April 3, 1911, by having sold or kept open shop for the retailing, dispensing, or compounding of poison—to wit, "morphine," contained in and forming part of the ingredients of a compound known as "Lewis's Drops"—contrary to the provisions of the Act. Mr. J. Bryant, solicitor, Pontypridd, on behalf of the plaintiffs, said he understood the money had been paid into court, and his application now was for costs. The Registrar, however, said that was not so—the money had not been paid in unless it had taken place during the time he had been sitting. Mr. Bryant said he understood from the legal gentleman he represented that the money had been paid in, and he (Mr. Bryant) rather fancied the defendant had sent him a message to that effect, and that, therefore, he had relied upon that information being accurate. Under the circumstances he would have to apply for an adjournment. This was granted to the next court, the defendant not being present.

BANKRUPTCY REPORTS.

Re Harry Riches Green, Long Street, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, trading as a druggist.—The liabilities herein amount to 294*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, to meet which there are assets of 45*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*. The following are trade creditors: Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd., Bristol (55*l.*); H. Hodder & Co., Ltd., Bristol (16*l.*); H. W. Carter & Co., Ltd., Bristol (13*l.*); and the Vinolia Co., Ltd. (about 12*l.*).

Re Arthur Mason, Milton Road, Oakham, Rutland, Drug-store Proprietor.—The following are creditors: Butler & Crispe, London (27*l.*); J. Mason, Oakham (95*l.*); S. Maw, Son & Sons, London (12*l.*); Pilchers, Ltd., London (13*l.*); J. Thompson, Ltd., Liverpool (22*l.*).

Re O. E. Thomas, trading as Meshach Roberts & Co., High Street, Bangor, Chemists and Druggists.—As trustee under this failure the Official Receiver, of the Chester Bankruptcy Court, reports that he has realised the estate, and that after the payment of the costs and the preferential claims there is a balance available to pay to the unsecured creditors a first and final dividend of 3*s.* 3*d.* in the pound.

THE exports of gum damar from Java during 1910 amounted to 116,344 cwt., against 40,500 cwt. in 1909 and 45,799 cwt. in 1908.

LIMITED COMPANIES.**New Companies Registered.**

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

DR. JOHNSON MEDICINE CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in patent, proprietary, and other medicines, drugs, and preparations, etc. R.O., Empress Buildings, Church Street, Blackpool.

F. H. WRIGHT DENTAL MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a dental instrument and appliance manufacturer and dental depot carried on under the style of Frank H. Wright at 6 Victoria Road, Dundee.

CONTREXEVILLE, LTD.—Capital 35,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and work a mineral-spring known as "Source du Docteur R. Thiery," and to adopt an agreement with Dr. Jean Thiery. The first directors are Dr. Jean Thiery (permanent), J. H. Bergasse, and T. W. Scott Jones. Qualification, fifty shares. R.O., Finsbury Court, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

ROBINSON & WORDSWORTH, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of liquorice-cake manufacturers carried on at Victoria Works, Pontefract, as "Robinson & Wordsworth," and to adopt an agreement with H. Gundill. The first directors are J. N. Wordsworth (managing director) and C. Turner. R.O., 155 Norfolk Street, Sheffield.

ORIENT SHELLAC CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 40,000*l.*, in 100*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of a manufacturer of and dealer in lac and its products carried on by Alfred E. A. Short. The first directors are A. E. A. Short, J. Henderson, H. T. Peter, A. J. Lucy, and J. Buttery. Qualification, 1,000*l.* R.O., Granville Park Works, Brettenham Road, Edmonton.

Company News.

G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD., have declared a dividend at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum upon the preference shares, payable on July 1.

JENKINS, GOUNDRY & CO., SHIPPING CHEMISTS, LTD.—To be voluntarily wound up. Liquidator, Mr. E. R. Goundry, pharmacist, 23 Marlborough Road, Cardiff. Meeting of creditors at 30 Louisa Street, Cardiff, on June 19, at 11 A.M.

EDWARD COOK & CO., LTD.—The accounts for the year to October 31, 1910, after providing for preference-share dividend to February 28, 1910, depreciation, etc., and including 422*l.* brought forward, show a debit balance at profit-and-loss account to be carried forward of 2,757*l.*

BOOTS CASH CHEMISTS (EASTERN), LTD.—The annual general meeting was held on June 8 at the Midland Grand Hotel, St. Pancras, N.W., Sir Jesse Boot presiding. In moving the adoption of the report and accounts (see *C. & D.*, June 3, index folio 826) Sir Jesse said this was the nineteenth annual meeting of the company. During this period they had paid dividends of 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares for the first six years and for the remaining thirteen years have paid at the rate of 12 per cent. During the year under review they had added 890*l.* to the branch managers' provident fund, and now proposed to allocate 350*l.*, or 1,240*l.* in all, bringing the total up to 20,000*l.* Sir Jesse then made the following interesting statement:

Men speak regretfully about the good old days when a man without exceptional ability or a large trade could, in a single shop, make profits up to 1,000*l.* per annum. Those days are gone. They were golden days for the small proprietor, but the public had to pay for them. And what about the assistants and apprentices? Contrast the treatment of the public and the assistants to-day alike by private chemists and companies with that of thirty years ago, and the reason why 1,000*l.* a year cannot be made out of one shop becomes apparent at once. In those days businesses were frequently run almost entirely by apprentices, who paid a premium to learn the business. They frequently served seven years without a salary, and when out of their time had more often than not to leave to make room for other apprentices. Excepting in the very best businesses qualified help was the exception, and salaries were miserably low. Private chemists of to-day have thrown over the traditions of their fathers, and our company and its allied companies have done their full share in initiating and continuously promoting the improvement in the status and welfare of employes in the drug trade. As regards apprentices, I may add that we pay salaries from the first week they start to all those who learn their business with us, and for years we have offered about 200*l.* per annum in scholarships to assist really hardworking youths to spend a few months at college so as to enable them to pass their qualifying examinations as chemists.

Mr. John Gibbs seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted without discussion. Sir James Duekworth was re-elected a director of the company.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER.—At High Street, Strichen, on June 8, the wife of R. Alexander, chemist, of a son.

STAINSBY.—At "Haughton View," Darlington, on June 2, the wife of F. Stainsby, chemist, Bank Top Pharmacy, Darlington, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BELL—AYLING.—At Crouch Hill Presbyterian Church, London, N., by the Rev. Richard Roberts, on June 10, Harold Idris, only son of Mr. C. C. Bell, chemist and druggist, Highgate (formerly of Epworth), to Mabel Winifred, only daughter of Mr. Ernest Ayling, of Stroud Green, N.

CHAMBERS—WOOD.—At Wesley Church, Broad Street, Halifax, on June 6, Lewis Chambers, chemist and druggist, Halifax, to Annie Maude, only daughter of Mr. Oates Wood, King Cross, Halifax.

GAULD—DAVIDSON.—At the Royal Hotel, Aberdeen, by the Rev. James S. Stewart, North U.F. Church, on June 10, James Barclay Gauld, chemist and druggist, Aberdeen, to Helenor, daughter of Mr. William Davidson, Skene Street West, Aberdeen.

GLEN—MACRAE.—At 5 Wood Street, Dennistoun, Glasgow, by the Rev. E. Sherwood Gunson, M.A., St. David's (Ramshorn) Parish Church, on June 13, Arthur Guthrie Glen, chemist and druggist, West Kilbride, to Annie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Macrae, Aultchruin, Glensheil, Ross-shire.

INGE—PRALL.—At Winchester, on June 5, Mr. Percy Inge, chemist and druggist, son of Mr. M. Inge (Eldred & Inge, chemists, 155 High Street, Winchester), to Ellen, eldest daughter of Mrs. Prall, Winchester.

MENZIES—STRANG.—At the Station Hotel, Perth, on June 7, by the Rev. John Addie, M.A., Robert Muir Menzies, M.B., Ch.B., 28 King Street, Perth, to Christina Jane, only daughter of Mr. Peter Strang, chemist and druggist, Perth.

SANDERSON—PORTIS.—At 13 Monteith Row, Glasgow, on June 8, by the Rev. Norman McPherson, Trinity U.F. Church, John Sanderson, chemist and druggist, to Edith, second daughter of the late Mr. Richard Portis, Oamaru, New Zealand.

STREATFIELD—NELSON.—At St. Andrew's Parish Church, Blandon, on June 7, by the Rev. G. M. Lambrick, Charles William Streatfield, chemist and druggist, Bletchingley, Surrey, to Helena Louise (Nellie), eldest daughter of Mr. John Nelson, Blandon.

DEATHS.

BACON.—At 1 Lancaster Gate Terrace, London, W., on June 10, Francis Henry Bacon, Judge of the Bloomsbury and Whitechapel County Courts, aged seventy-nine. Judge Bacon was a son of Vice-Chancellor Bacon, and a cousin of Dr. B. H. Paul.

DOVER.—On May 2, at Rangoon, Mr. E. T. Dover, manager and proprietor of Dover's Medical Hall and aerated-water factory, Rangoon, aged sixty-two. The late Mr. Dover, who built up his own business, was an enthusiastic Mason, and held very high offices in the Order, including the rank of Honorary Substitute Grand Master of Scottish Freemasonry in India, as well as being Past Master of his mother Lodge. He leaves a widow, four sons, and two daughters, all grown up. His funeral, which was with full Masonic rites, was largely attended.

FINDLAY.—At 14 Beaumont Road, Plymouth, on June 8, Mr. James Findlay, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-three. Mr. Findlay was in business at King Street, Plymouth, and at Devonport. He was the son of an Aberdeen chemist, and after filling a dispensership at the Royal Aberdeen Asylum, he was in business in London for fifteen years. He went to Plymouth in 1882. Being a Scotsman,

he took a keen interest in the local Caledonian Society. Among the various other positions he held were those of treasurer of Norley Street Congregational Church, Plymouth, and director of South Hams Brickworks. For some time he had had a residence at Horrbridge, on Dartmoor, where he spent much of his time.

GILL.—On June 5, Mr. Hugh Gill, Ph.C., "Melrose," Derby Road, Freshfield, Lancs, aged seventy-five. Mr. Gill was in business at Boston Spa, Yorks, for many years, and later at Southport. He was a prominent Wesleyan.

HOLTZ.—At Charlottenburg, on June 8, Kommerzienrat Dr. J. F. Holtz, director of the Chemische Fabrik auf Aktien, vorm. E. Schering. Dr. Holtz was a member of the managing board from the foundation of the company until 1874, when he was appointed a director.

POLSTORFF.—In Goettingen, on June 3, Geheim Regierungstat Dr. Karl Polstorff, Professor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry at the Göttingen University, and a member of the Deutscher Apotheker Verein.

STENHOUSE.—At 9 Arlington Street, Glasgow, on June 2, Margaret McNicol, widow of Mr. Robert Stenhouse, chemist and druggist.

TAYLOR.—At Gisborne, New Zealand, on May 28, Mr. Samuel Taylor, chemist and druggist, for some years in business at 62 High Street, Weston-super-Mare, aged thirty-five. Mr. Taylor, who died suddenly, went to New Zealand on account of failing health.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

BOOTS, LTD., are extending their premises at Moorfields, opposite Moorgate Street Station, London, E.C.

MR. D. M. DICK, chemist and druggist, is closing his pharmacy at 73 Barlow Road, Levenshulme, Manchester.

MR. W. HARLOW has purchased the business of Mr. A. W. Summerfield, chemist and druggist, 198 Rye Lane, Peckham, London, S.E.

MR. E. RICHARDSON, chemist and druggist, of Plymouth, has taken over the business of Mr. S. G. Smith, Ph.C., 369 Brockley Road, Crofton Park, London, S.E.

BOOTS, LTD., have purchased the business of Mr. G. Sherriff, chemist and druggist, 19 Victoria Street, Paignton. The valuation for both parties was conducted by Messrs. Brett & Co., of Leicester.

BOOTS, LTD., have opened a drug and fancy store at 28 High Road, Chiswick, a few doors from Goldhawk Road. This makes their second branch in that road. The company are busy fitting premises in the Malden Road, New Malden.

MR. W. E. TAIT has disposed of his retail business at 30 Hide Hill, Berwick-on-Tweed, which he carried on under the style of Mr. John Elliott, to Mr. Thomas Elliott, chemist and druggist, of 43 Bridge Street, Berwick. Mr. Elliott has removed from Bridge Street to Hide Hill. Mr. Tait is continuing his wholesale aerated-water and chandling business at 32 Hide Hill.

BRIGHTON ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACY.—A Meeting was held on Wednesday evening, June 14, when there were present Messrs. W. H. Gibson (in the chair), Ashton, Black, Blamey, Beckwith, Cripps, Franklin, Flatman, Hall, J. Padwick, H. Padwick, J. Plowwright, Jones, G. B. Savage, and Yates. A letter of condolence was sent to the widow of the late Mr. C. E. Robinson. The Shops Bill and National Insurance Bill were discussed. A resolution was passed entirely agreeing with the propositions put forward by Mr. Glyn-Jones in regard to the latter. Mr. Gibson was congratulated on being elected Treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Society, and the meeting terminated on Mr. A. J. Franklin consenting to be Secretary for the remainder of the year.

ADVERTISING "JUNORA."—In the King's Bench Division on Thursday, June 15, Mr. Justice Scrutton and a common jury commenced the hearing of an action brought by F. E. Coe International Advertising, Ltd., of 152 and 154 New Oxford Street, against Messrs. Marshall & Marshall, of Hyde Street, Bloomsbury, in which the plaintiffs claimed 122l. 6s. 6d. for services rendered by them to the defendants in relation to advertising the tonic-wine known as "Junora."

National Insurance Bill.

Doings of the Week.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer returned to Downing Street on Monday from Brighton and resumed his place in the House of Commons on Tuesday, when he personally replied to a number of interrogatories relating to the National Insurance Bill which were addressed to him by some of the few members who had returned from the holidays.

A step of some significance was taken on Tuesday by the Unionist Whips, the services of Mr. H. W. Forster, M.P., one of the ablest of the lieutenants of Sir A. Acland-Hood, having been dispensed with from the Whips' Department in order that he might be in continuous attendance on the front Opposition Bench during the Committee Stage of the Bill. The hon. member has devoted special attention to social questions, and it is evident that, while the Unionist leaders applaud the main features of the Bill, they intend that the proposals shall be fully debated before the measure leaves the Lower Chamber.

On Tuesday notice was given in the House of Commons of a large number of additional amendments to the Committee Stage of the Bill. Mr. Barton, in Clause 14, proposes to insert the following: "The rate of medical remuneration to be so calculated as to produce an amount equal to that which would be produced by private practice at the rates general in the district." Mr. Joynson-Hicks, after the word "supply" in the same clause, proposes to add the words "by duly qualified chemists." In Clause 43 Mr. Barton proposes to add words giving power to the Insurance Commissioners to add to the health committees duly qualified medical practitioners to a number not exceeding one-fourth of the total number of the committee as finally constituted.

A further batch of amendments were handed in on Wednesday relating to the medical and other aspects of the Bill. In regard to the 160*l.* limit, it is believed that a solution of the question may be arrived at by which persons whose income is over that amount may receive medical benefits on terms to be arranged between the medical men and approved by the Insurance Commissioners. In regard to the choice of doctors, this, it is believed, is also capable of arrangement, and that the doctors in any locality will be given the option of forming a panel of those who are willing to accept service under the scheme.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

Replying to Mr. Clynes on Wednesday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated he obtained information from a variety of sources before fixing the medical expenditure at 6*s.* per head of insured persons. He added, a comparison of the scales of payment by the Post Office, police authorities, and other public bodies would be misleading.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's reply to Mr. Astor as to the average fee paid to the German doctors by the sickness funds of all kinds was that in 1909 it was 5*s.* 8*d.* per person insured. This fee was exclusive of drugs, but included attendance upon uninsured members of families where the rules of a fund provided for such attendance. The average fee paid to doctors by the parochial funds, which as a rule do not provide family attendance, was 4*s.* per person insured.

The Marquess of Tullibardine will ask on Monday: "Whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer is aware that a *per capita* payment for the supply of drugs will deprive insured persons of many remedial agents, and whether the Commissioners will frame in the interests of insured persons a scale of prices based on the cost or market price of the commodity, and whether in that event insured persons will be permitted to obtain their supplies from any registered chemist accepting such a scale."

The Marquess will also ask: "Whether the medicines and drugs under the proposals may be under the control of the Friendly Societies, and if so whether, in view of the fact that this would have a deleterious effect upon the trade of those who have gone to expense and trouble in qualifying under the Pharmacy Acts, their interests will

be safeguarded by stipulating that the supply of medicines and drugs must be carried out by qualified chemists under arrangements direct with the Insurance Commissioners."

WHOLESALE AND THE BILL.

We understand that a meeting of London and Provincial wholesale druggists was held in London this week to consider the National Insurance Bill. The meeting being fully conscious of the probable effect on both the retail and wholesale sections of the trade if the friendly societies should set up dispensaries, it was felt to be desirable that wholesale druggists should co-operate in every way possible with the Pharmaceutical Society, and a letter to this effect has been addressed to the President. It is expected that a conference will take place shortly after the Coronation holidays.

DEPUTATIONS TO M.P.S.

A deputation consisting of Messrs. Thos. Stephenson, F.R.S.E., J. Rutherford Hill, Andrew Hunter, John Robertson, J.P., G. H. C. Rowland, and A. K. Stewart was received by Mr. J. Avon Clyde, K.C., M.P. for West Edinburgh, on Thursday, June 15, in connection with the Bill.

A deputation waited upon Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, M.P. for the Stirling District of Burghs, in Dunfermline, on Wednesday, June 14, at 9.15 A.M. The interview was arranged through the courtesy of Sir Wm. Robertson, whose guest Mr. Ponsonby was overnight. Mr. David Gilmour, who had arranged the matter, was accompanied by Messrs. W. T. Loudon (of Seath & Loudon), J. H. Fisher, and A. Robertson, sen., the four senior pharmacists in Dunfermline. Mr. Ponsonby followed the points brought before him by Mr. Gilmour with great interest, and after the preliminary statements, questions were freely asked and answered. At the close Mr. Ponsonby had no difficulty in promising active support (a) to the principle of dispensing being kept to qualified pharmacists or firms employing such, (b) to a tariff if it could be possibly arranged (though he thought there might be difficulties), (c) to fair and equal trading all round, (d) to being under health committees and not friendly societies, and (e) that pharmacists are entitled to representation on such committees. Mr. Gilmour further suggested that in any action Mr. Ponsonby thought fit to take he might consult with Mr. Glyn-Jones. This he readily promised to do. A cordial vote of thanks having been accorded Mr. Ponsonby, the deputation withdrew.

THE DOCTORS' PROTEST.

The 2*l.* per week wage limit which the representative meeting of the British Medical Association proposed as a suitable maximum wage for those insurable against sickness under Mr. Lloyd George's Bill is the only one of the Association's resolutions which is not being unanimously supported by practitioners all over the country. The Association issued 30,000 circular letters, outlining the policy of the Association, as determined at the conference, to the practitioners of England, Ireland, and Scotland. In response to this the Association has received assurances of support of their policy from 16,000 members. Funds are being raised by the profession to meet any emergency which may arise if the Bill is passed into law. The Association has received many offers of financial help from men whose practices would not be affected by the provisions of the Bill, as well as from those who are more immediately concerned. There is a central fund and a number of branches of the Association have started district funds, and others are only awaiting suggestions as to procedure from headquarters. "The Times" in its Political Notes on June 15 says:

"The present deadlock between the medical profession and the friendly societies with regard to the proposals in the National Insurance Bill has been engaging the attention of experts, who find the situation a very interesting one. The suggestion is made by those competent to judge that the only hope of compromise between these two conflicting interests lies in the following arrangement. The approved societies should engage a medical officer whose duty it would be to give certificates of sickness to members which would entitle them to obtain the sick-pay provided under the Bill. Having obtained his sick-pay, the member would have the choice of a doctor and would pay the fee himself. Many

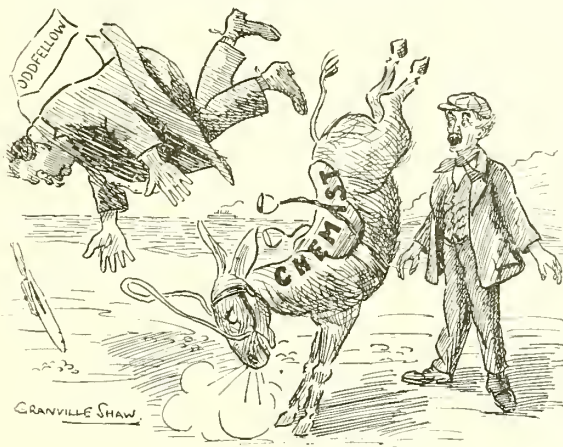
workmen at present prefer their own doctor to the club doctor. This scheme, it is pointed out, would prevent malingering, as it would be to the interest of the approved society and its medical officer to keep a close watch on the certificates of sickness. It would give the patient a free choice of doctors, and it would enable patient and doctor to agree upon a fair fee. Moreover, since this scheme would save the approved societies the expense of providing the doctor, either the contribution from the insured person could be diminished, or the amount of the sick-pay could be increased."

IRELAND UNDER THE BILL

The London correspondent of the "Irish Times" writes as follows:

"I am in a position to state, upon the highest authority, that the Government have decided to place the administration of the Insurance Bill in Ireland under the control of a separate authority. The arrangement which at present commends itself to the Government is the establishment of a separate Advisory Committee, which, under the general direction of the Insurance Commissioners in London, will manage the details of the scheme. I understand that the composition of the committee will be extremely democratic, and that the county councils and the medical profession will be represented upon it. It is not at present thought feasible to establish separate Insurance Commissioners for Ireland."

This is in accordance with the fact that the Irish Clauses of the Bill were drafted by the Irish Office.



A Seaside Allegory.

The patient Beast of Burden bears,
With meekness, many kicks and blows,
He is so used to griefs and cares
That, chronically lachrymose,
He plods along, and scarcely dares
To raise his voice.

But when *this* ponderous load is set
Upon his back, his gentle eye
Emits a gleam, and, solemn yet,
He reaches forward, with a sigh.
And an Odd Fellow soon is met,
Striving to find in sea or sky
His equipoise.

Ah, Coster George, the meekest turn,
The humblest, e'en, will have his fling.
'Twere better, then, your bays to earn
By driving dual steeds. So eling
To high-bred hybrids if you yearn
To help the Friendly Tripperling
To make rejoice.

Notes.

Mr. H. Wippell Gadd opened a discussion at a meeting of the Exeter and District Chamber of Commerce on Monday. He spoke on the position of chemists under the Bill. The meeting resolved that the second reading should be delayed so that employers should have sufficient time to consider the scheme.

Mr. W. H. Saunders (Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.), writing to the Liverpool morning papers, points out "the immense importance of safeguarding the public by having inserted in the Bill cast-iron restrictions, confining the dispensing of prescriptions only to qualified chemists. It would be worse

than folly to underestimate this point, as a prescription improperly dispensed, or dispensed with inferior or other than pure drugs, would be a distinct danger to the public."

Dr. Robert R. Rentoul, of Liverpool, in a communication to the "Medical Press," says: "There are some 35,000 chemists in the United Kingdom, are they so lazy and apathetic that they cannot put forward a scheme which will guarantee that the working man, his wife and children can be guaranteed reliable drugs when they are ill?" This is a wild statement. There are less than 20,000 registered pharmacists and druggists in the United Kingdom, including druggists in Ireland who are not enabled by law to compound or dispense medical prescriptions.

Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P., returned to London from the Continent on Wednesday evening, and resumed his duties at St. Stephen's on Thursday, when he attended the Committee on the Shops Bill. He obtained some valuable information and material in Germany regarding the dispensing of medicines. He found that the charges are not by any means uniform, although the conditions are ideal in theory. They would not do for the United Kingdom, the charges being relatively high compared with ours, and in certain respects novel. The charges have an upward tendency, and this the sick clubs complain about.

The principal cartoon in "Punch" of June 14 is by Mr. Bernard Partridge, and is "With Apologies to Sir Luke Fildes, R.A.," whose well-known picture, "The Doctor," is the basis of the cartoon. It shows the patient stretched upon an improvised bed made up of several chairs, with Mr. Lloyd George standing behind him and "Dr. Bill" anxiously gazing at the patient. At the head of the bed on a stool is a bowl with spoon, the bowl labelled "Contract Fees." The inscription is:

Patient (general practitioner): "This treatment will be the death of me."

Doctor Bill: "I daresay you know best. Still, there's always chance."

We find the cartoon to be unsuitable for reproduction on a sufficiently small scale for these pages.

The chief points under the National Insurance Bill to be fought for by chemists were put to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by Mr. Glyn-Jones, and reported in the *C. & D.*, June 10, p. 39 (a to g). Amendments to cover these will be formulated. In reply to J. W. W. (68/56), we may say that it is much better that he should write to his member of Parliament in his own words. Tell the M.P. that the points were put to the Chancellor, and express the hope that he will support the amendments when the time comes. It is not at all desirable that the same wording of a letter should be written by all chemists to their members, because they would soon cease to have effect. What is wanted is for each chemist to put his own individuality into what he says, either by letter or private interview. We printed several letters written by chemists in this section last week, and they showed conclusively that chemists can write good letters. These may be taken as models, but the *ipsissima verba* should not be adopted.

CHEMISTS' SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Canterbury Chemists' Association.—At a meeting held at Canterbury on June 9 it was unanimously resolved to heartily support the separation of prescribing from the dispensing of medicines, as suggested in the National Insurance Bill, subject to the provisions which the Pharmaceutical Society deems expedient to be embodied in the Bill as amendments.

Burton-on-Trent Pharmacists' Association. A meeting was held at Burton-on-Trent on June 1, the following chemists being present: Messrs. Lean, Staley, Pearson, Harper, Eley, Oswald, Morris, Pye, Brookes, Hues, Gibson, Otter, and Norris (Burton-on-Trent); Messrs. Parker, Hankinson, and Mellor (Uttoxeter); Messrs. Scholefield, Stretton, Shepherd, and Flemmons (Swadlincote and District). After discussing the Bill the meeting passed a resolution supporting the principles for amendment formulated by the Pharmaceutical Society.

Mansfield Pharmacists' Association.—A meeting to discuss the *National Insurance Bill* was held at the Swan Hotel on Tuesday evening, June 13, Mr. Shacklock (President) in the chair. Messrs. Peat, Highfield, Walker, Dickenson, Adams, Radford, Tagg, Jesson, Hibbert, Granville Shaw, and Bell were also present. It was resolved that the Member for the Division be asked to receive a deputation from the Association explaining their position, and asking him to support Mr. Glyn-Jones in his demands.

York Chemists' Association.—A specially convened meeting was held in the Old George Hotel on Monday, June 12, to discuss the *National Insurance Bill*. Messrs.

F. C. Hey (President), J. A. Lupton, F. A. Newey, W. Dewhurst, G. E. Walker, S. Scruton, J.P., W. P. Saville, A. Humphreys, W. Sowray, W. C. Birks, E. J. Wood, J. R. Parker, and T. C. Atkinson (Hon. Secretary) were present. After correspondence on the subject had been read, the official resolutions for amendment of the Bill were submitted and approved. It was agreed to send copies of these to local M.P.s, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Glyn-Jones, and the Pharmaceutical Society.

Tynemouth Pharmacists' Association.—At a largely attended meeting of pharmacists of North Shields and Tynemouth, held on June 1, it was decided to form "The Tynemouth and District Pharmacists' Association." Mr. J. Fawcett Hogg was elected President, and Mr. H. S. Williamson Secretary and Treasurer. The *National Insurance Bill* was discussed, and resolutions in the interests of pharmacists were passed. Copies have been sent to the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Glyn-Jones, M.P., and the members of Parliament for the Tynemouth, Tyneside, and Wansbeck Divisions, and to the Pharmaceutical Society.

Torquay Pharmacists' Association.—A meeting was held on June 13 with the object of discussing the *National Insurance Bill*. Mr. Bourne (President) was in the chair, and Messrs. Newlyn, Ness, Horner, Burgoyne, Dunsford, and Venham (Secretary) were also present. A resolution in five paragraphs was agreed to. This (1) viewed with satisfaction the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement that dispensing should be separated from prescribing; (2) called for restriction of dispensing to registered chemists; (3) a uniform scale of charges; (4) two pharmacists on the advisory board; and (5) that no person in receipt of an annual income above 100% should participate in the benefits of the scheme. Copies of the resolution were ordered to be sent to the Pharmaceutical Society and to Colonel C. H. Burn, M.P. for Torquay.

Hull Pharmacists' Association.—A special meeting was held at the Grosvenor Hotel, Hull, on Monday evening, June 12. Mr. R. F. Jones in the chair. Messrs. Robson, Robinson, Staning (Hon. Secretary), Richardson, Snowden, Wharton (Assistant-Secretary), Suddaby, Chipman, Morrell (Hornsea), Haworth-Earle, Smith, Brown (Hessle), Walton, Hoyles, jun., Jackson, Lincoln, Newton, and others were present. The object of the meeting was to discuss the *National Insurance Bill*, and the following resolution was adopted:

"That this meeting of all qualified pharmacists in Hull and district, having read the report of the deputation which waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer on June 1, strongly supports the arguments of Mr. Glyn-Jones on that occasion, and respectfully urges that his proposals should be embodied in the Bill."

The meeting fully recognised the importance of having these matters dealt with in the Bill, and the resolution was carried with enthusiasm.

Stirlingshire Pharmacists.—A meeting was held in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Stirling, on Tuesday, June 13, when many pharmacists attended. On the motion of Mr. Gordon Drummond (Falkirk) the chair was taken by Mr. John Raffan, who called upon Mr. J. Rutherford Hill to speak. Mr. Hill explained the situation and answered questions. After full discussion the Chairman moved:

"This meeting of the pharmacists of Stirlingshire agrees to support the policy of the Pharmaceutical Society in seeking suitable amendments on the *National Insurance Bill* to secure fair and reasonable conditions for the supply of drugs and medicines, and to take every opportunity of securing the support of their Parliamentary representatives."

Mr. R. Marshall (Grangemouth) seconded, and the motion was unanimously adopted. The meeting then appointed a representative deputation to accompany Mr. Raffan at an interview which had been arranged to take place on Thursday afternoon with Mr. A. W. H. Ponsonby, M.P. for Stirling Burghs. Thanks to the Chairman and Mr. Hill concluded the proceedings.

Thames Valley Pharmacists' Association.—A special meeting of the committee was held at Kingston to elect the officers for the ensuing year. The following were appointed: *President*, Mr. F. Harvey (Surrey); *Vice-Presidents*, Messrs. H. E. Clement (Hampton Hill) and E. T. Neathercoat (Weybridge); *Auditor*, Mr. C. J. Palmer (Twickenham); *Hon. Treasurer*, Mr. A. Higgs, J.P. (Kingston); and *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. W. H. Peake (Twickenham). The committee then considered communications on the *National Insurance Bill*. A long and interesting discussion took place, and resolutions were passed embodying the points submitted by the pharmaceutical deputation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The committee next considered the *Annual Launch-trip*. A communication was read from the Western Pharmacists' Association intimating they would join, as last year;

a similar intimation had been received from the Croydon Association. It was decided that the trip should be for half a day, starting from Kingston, going as far as Chertsey for tea, and finishing at Kingston. The arrangements were left in the hands of Messrs. Higgs, Harvey, and Peake. Mr. Higgs informs us that July 13 is to be the date. The launch will leave Kingston at 2 P.M.

Portsmouth Pharmacists' Association.—A mass meeting of all the chemists of Portsmouth, the adjoining towns, and the Isle of Wight was summoned to the County Club, Kent Road, Southsea, for three o'clock on Wednesday, June 14, to discuss the *National Insurance Bill*. There was a good attendance, Mr. W. A. Bell (Vice-President) being in the chair. In his opening remarks Mr. Bell commended the terms of the proposals urged by Mr. Glyn-Jones, and as a result the resolutions passed by the meeting were formed on similar lines. Mr. W. H. Bown said he understood that the Pharmacists' Association would be approached by the local Medical Union, and the following members were appointed representatives—viz., the President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Mr. Barlow. The Secretary (Mr. Postlethwaite) briefly referred to the work of the committee and the extensive correspondence, showing that they had not been unmindful of the Bill. Answers were also framed to a letter from Mr. Cooper, M.P., and the national dispensing tariff in the *C. & D.* was recommended as the basis of remuneration. The Association decided to wait on the local M.P.s as a deputation to state their views.

West Ham Association of Pharmacists.—A special meeting was held at Earlham Hall, Forest Gate, on Thursday, June 8, at 3 P.M., to consider the *National Insurance Bill*. The whole of the pharmacists in the district had been invited to attend. Mr. Andrew H. Cleland (President) occupied the chair, and among those present were Messrs. Blades, Catto, Freeman, Graham, Jones, Matthews, Middleton, Miller, Mitchell, Potter, Raynor, Reid, Sawdon, Seed, Selfe, Sherren, Soper, Wanfor, Webster, and the Hon. Secretary (J. E. Evans). Correspondence with regard to the Bill was read, and the President opened the discussion, being followed by Messrs. Matthews, Selfe, Blades, Freeman, Mitchell, Potter, Raynor, Sawdon, Seed, Soper, and the Secretary. It was unanimously resolved that amendments to the Bill should be worked for securing dispensing to registered pharmacists, business relations direct with the Health Committees on a tariff system, free choice of chemists, and representation of chemists on the Advisory and Health Committees. The text of these was substantially as sent out by the Pharmaceutical Society. The Secretary was directed to send a copy of the resolutions to all the local M.P.s, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. Glyn-Jones, Pharmaceutical Society, the B.P.C., and the Local Medical Association. It was also agreed that private copies of the resolutions should be addressed to every pharmacist in the district.

Wrexham Chemists' Association.—A meeting was held at the Imperial Hotel, Wrexham, on Tuesday evening, June 13, Mr. Alfred Wm. Barker presiding in the absence of the President, Mr. C. G. Caldecott. There were also present Messrs. Thos. Wm. Davies, Caergwrle; Daniel Evans and Walter E. Jones, Rhos; J. E. Jones, Cefn; E. D. Jones, Llangollen; J. North Brown, Leeds; Alfred Wm. Barker, James B. Francis, D. W. E. Barker, Lewis Edwards, L. B. Rowland, A. V. Ledsham, and A. L. Francis, Wrexham. Mr. J. B. Francis (Hon. Secretary) opened a discussion on the *National Insurance Bill*, explaining that much of the chemists' business will be lost for ever, and the Bill will mean the grave or the workhouse for some chemists. He indicated the directions in which the Bill should be amended, and it was proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. E. D. Jones, that a resolution embodying the official amendments should be passed, with the addition that a pharmacist expert ought to be appointed on the advisory committee. This resolution was agreed to, and it is to be sent to B.P.C. to strengthen their hands in their conference with the joint standing committee of the British Medical Association. Copies of the resolution are also to be sent to Viscount Wolmer, Sir J. Herbert Roberts, Mr. Cooper, M.P., and Mr. Clement Edwards, M.P. It was unanimously agreed that the Association invite chemists from Mold, Flint, Denbigh, Ruthin, Corwen, Ellesmere, and Bala to a further conference to meet the local Members of Parliament, Hon. Ormsby Gore, M.P., and Mr. E. T. John, M.P. It was also suggested that the Hon. Secretary should get in touch with Chester and North Wales chemists for a conference at Chester, and endeavour to secure the presence of Mr. Glyn-Jones, M.P.

Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association.—A meeting was held at 94 West Regent Street, Glasgow, on Friday, June 9, Mr. James Lennox presiding. The object was to consider the *National Insurance Bill*. The following were also present: Messrs. W. L. Currie, J. W. Sutherland, J. P. Gilmour, J. H. Hart, A. McMillan, T. Dunlop, T. Scott, D. McNicol, T. Macmaster, M. Carmichael,

J. W. Miller, A. Laing, R. Hume, J. H. Smith, T. F. Armstrong, J. Abbott, G. Mackay, J. H. Riddell, D. Moir, J. B. McVittae, H. G. Gray, R. Graham, J. Hunter, W. Sievwright, A. MacSween, J. W. Pettigrew, J. Innes, W. E. Taylor, W. N. Stewart, D. G. Gowans, A. P. Sutherland, T. Adam, J. R. Peacock, D. G. McKenzie, F. S. Johnstone, J. McCowan, H. P. Arthur, D. Black, S. Wilson, J. Bennett, W. Lawson, and R. Tocher, Glasgow; J. Shand, W. W. Wilson, J. Bruce, D. Main, R. J. S. Blackwood, J. M. Wilson, W. Bray, J. Murchie, J. W. Downie, John Lothian, James Moir, J. J. Munro, H. Simpson, J. E. Black, J. M. Speirs, W. Rowan, A. Boyd, G. McDonald, and J. A. Russell, Greenock; B. McLean, Kilmacoll; T. Guthrie and John Weir, Clydebank; D. McNay and J. G. Templeton, Kilmarnock; R. T. McCowan, H. Hannah, A. Allan, H. Robb, J. C. Berry, A. H. Paton, J. R. T. Leckie, and R. B. Galbreath, Paisley; P. Mitchell, Dumbarton; M. Meldrum, Irvine; Geo. F. Robertson, Kilbowie; J. H. C. Suttie, Bearsden; P. McConnell, Johnstone; P. B. McMurray, Helensburgh; J. A. Kemp and J. T. McLellan, Kirkintilloch; D. Gemmell, Beith; Balfour Reekie and Jas. Lohar, Hamilton; D. Hendry, Renfrew; and J. Hinksman, Carlisle. Mr. J. Rutherford Hill addressed the meeting, explaining the provisions of the measure, and what had been done during the pharmaceutical interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. If all chemists acted on Mr. Lloyd George's advice to get into touch with their representatives in Parliament, they might find at the end of the day that pharmacy was not going to be killed; but, on the contrary, they might find themselves placed on a more satisfactory footing than has been the case for many a long day. Their friends in the South were miles behind them in the matter of securing representation on the local committees. They thought it was laughable. That was the most important amendment which those in the North wished to secure. Discussion and questions were invited, and, in reply to Mr. Guthrie, Mr. Hill said it was practically hopeless to stop co-operative societies or friendly societies starting dispensaries. He strongly advised those present never to speak in public of co-operative chemist shops. That would only be encouraging the co-operators to open more shops. Mr. Graham pointed out that if friendly societies open drug-stores the Government would be contributing 2d. out of 9d. towards their upkeep, and that would not be fair competition alongside the private trader.—Mr. Rutherford Hill replied that that also referred to the store policy. The position was this, that regulations would be framed by the Insurance Commissioners for the sale of drugs, but if a number of men chose to combine together and open a drug-store no one could prevent them.—A voice: They are subsidised by Government.—Mr. Hill: No, that is not so; for the friendly societies' dispensary is to be set up by separate capital. In reply to further questions, Mr. Hill said they might take it that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was entirely opposed to any system of contracting for the supply of medicines without regard to the quality supplied.—Mr. Mitchell (Dumbarton) said that some years ago he contracted with a doctor to supply drugs to the members of three sick societies in Dumbarton. They ascertained the net amount received for each patient, medical attendance and drugs included. The first was 2½d., the second was 1½d., and the third—nothing.—Mr. Russell (Greenock) spoke of the success he had met with in interviewing his member of Parliament, Mr. Collins, who had agreed to support all their amendments.—The Chairman having complimented the executive of the North British branch on their action in this matter, moved:

"That while this mass meeting of chemists, held under the auspices of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association, cordially approves of the principle of the National Insurance Bill, it strongly deprecates, on the ground of their inadequacy, certain of the proposals of the Bill, relating to the supply and the control of the supply of drugs and medicines, to the prospective insured class, inasmuch as:

(1) "As at present devised the scheme would fail to separate dispensing from prescribing, and so perpetuate the very evils of inefficiency which ostensibly it is designed to remove; and

(2) "It would, therefore, react most injuriously and even disastrously on the legitimate business and professional interests of the whole body of practising qualified chemists.

"This meeting would accordingly urge that the amendments to the Bill already put forward by the North British branch of the Pharmaceutical Society be inserted in the Bill; and, finally, this meeting instructs the Council of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association to take such measures as are deemed necessary to secure the acceptance of the suggested amendments, and otherwise safeguard the interests of qualified pharmacists, as affected by the Government proposals."

Mr. J. P. Gilmour seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously adopted. Mr. W. L. Currie, Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society, complained that he had not been invited to accompany the deputation which waited on the Chancellor. He had asked for an explanation from the central office regarding this, but to the present none had arrived. He would take care that it did not occur again. He believed that the effect of the Insurance Bill would be to prevent doctors from dispensing medicines. The meeting then closed.

Liverpool.—A special meeting of chemists and druggists was held at the Bee Hotel, Liverpool, on June 8. It was convened by Mr. L. M. Parry and others who were dissatisfied with the procedure at the meeting of the Liverpool Chemists' Association reported in the *C. & D.* last week. At the Bee Hotel meeting, Mr. Henry Pect, J.P., presided over a large attendance and briefly referred to the objects of the Bill. He considered that Clause 14 might very seriously prejudice the interests of pharmacy, especially of those chemists who had suburban business among working-class populations. The Bill had been practically agreed upon by both sides of the House. There was an old saying that when thieves fell out honest men got their due. The reverse, he feared, might also be true that when conspirators agreed honest men might receive something they did not like. Mr. L. Moreton Parry said most of those present would be aware that an open meeting had been held under the auspices of the Liverpool Chemists' Association on the previous Thursday, and that an unfortunate resolution had been passed by a small majority of those present at it. The object of the present meeting was to give a wider circle of their fellow-craftsmen an opportunity of voicing their opinions, and, if possible, to secure unanimous approval for a more businesslike resolution, which should cover only that part of the Bill with which they, as chemists, were concerned. He read the following letter from Mr. Breinridge:

I admire your energy in seeking to cover those persons who were either not present at the Liverpool meeting the other night or who, being present, had to leave without expressing their views. The situation is, as you say, pretty well hopeless unless the individual retail chemists of the country make a very effective protest to those who are supposed to represent them in the House of Commons. I am glad to send you herewith a copy of the report of the deputation to the Chancellor, which contains the demands which the Society has formulated on behalf of pharmacists. We shall be glad if Liverpool would, within their limits, strengthen the hands of the Council by their personal protest to their personal members of Parliament.

Councillor R. C. Herman said it would be impossible to supply medicines and surgical bandages and lotions at 1s. 6d. or 2s. a year, and the State would soon be setting up its own dispensaries. Others took part in the discussion, including Dr. Robert R. Rentoul, and the following resolution was adopted:

"That this special meeting of retail chemists, residing in the Liverpool district, views with concern and alarm the provisions of the National Insurance Bill dealing with medical benefit and administration, which, as now drafted, ignores the pharmacist in business, at the same time subjecting him to such inevitable and serious loss as to endanger his livelihood, and calls upon every retail chemist in the country to unite and use, jointly and individually, every possible means to prevent the Bill becoming law unless amended as follows:

To provide for the insured

(1) A gross income-limit of 160l. per year;

(2) Free choice of a chemist, subject to the consent of the chemists to supply and dispense the medicines, etc.

For the chemist:

(1) Representation on the Insurance Commissioners' Board, and at least two chemist members on each new local health committee to be formed under the Bill;

(2) A clear definition of proper and sufficient drugs and medicines;

(3) That no person or persons other than registered chemists and those in business under the provisions of the Pharmacy Acts be allowed to supply or receive payment for dispensing or selling drugs and medicines under the Bill;

(4) Adequate remuneration by payment by the local health authority for each prescription, and that all drugs, medicines, etc., be charged according to a fixed schedule of prices agreed upon by the Insurance Commissioners;

(5) Medical and chemists' benefit to be administered by the Health Committee, and in no way by the friendly societies."

Mr. Parry remarked that the formation of a National Association of Retail Chemists was desirable in order to fight the Bill and to protect the interests of the trade generally. A committee was chosen to watch the progress of the Bill, and to take any action necessary, an immediate call *per capita* of half-a-crown, with a maximum levy of 10s., being

sanctioned, it being stated that the doctors had made a 17. levy at the rate of 2s. 6d. per call. There was some opposition to the clause fixing the income-limit, but the remainder of the resolution was passed unanimously. The Committee was elected as follows: Messrs. Peet, Parry, Herman, Robinson, Barn, Symes, Last, Naylor, Wyatt, Taylor (Egremont), Cragg James (Birkenhead), Wynne (Roek Ferry), and Hare (Birkdale).

Since this meeting was held Mr. L. Moreton Parry has issued a circular-letter embodying the resolutions and giving "a call to arms." His letter concludes thus:

"We are up against the stiffest fight in the history of British pharmacy, if we are to save our businesses from extinction and the livelihood of many of us and those dependent upon us from the destitution which the Bill is presumed to remedy.

"To secure even a small measure of justice you, personally, must do your share. First by writing to your M.P. a brief pointed letter, asking him to support the amendments described above. Then, by supporting whatever further means the committee may decide upon (you will be advised of these immediately), and further by sending me such suggestions as may occur to you as likely to be of benefit.

"No haggling, please! No delay; every minute counts now, and let us all remember, as Dr. Symes says, that 'United we stand, divided we fall.'"

The committee met at the Royal Institution on Tuesday, June 14. It appointed Mr. G. V. C. Last as its Chairman, and Mr. Moreton Parry as Secretary. The question of forming a National Association of Retail Pharmacists was again raised, but the matter was not taken up. The following members were appointed as a deputation to meet the local committee of the British Medical Association and discuss points of mutual interest and means of mutual help: Messrs. Last, Peet, Parry, Symes, and Wynne. It was arranged that a letter be sent at once to each M.P. for Liverpool and district. Members of the committee were assigned the duty of obtaining signatures from all the chemists in their various Parliamentary divisions, such signatures to be sent to the respective M.P.s. Fourteen of these forms were issued on Wednesday evening. It was arranged that this should be followed in due course by a deputation to interview each M.P.

SUMMER OUTINGS.

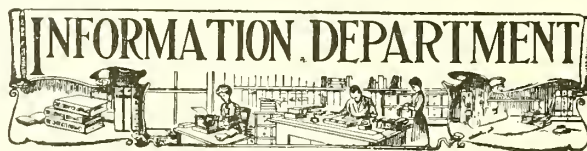
Garden Party.

A very successful garden party was held in the grounds of the Wellcome Club and Institute at Dartford on Saturday, June 10. Over 500 members and their guests were present, and, the weather being propitious, tea was served to the majority of these under the trees in the gardens by the club staff. During the afternoon a programme of sports was gone through on the playing-field to the accompaniment of the Club Orchestra, under the leadership of the works manager, Dr. H. A. D. Jowett, F.C.S. After tea an excellent concert was given on a temporary stage in the grounds, and the sports prizes were distributed by Mrs. Jowett. Later in the evening the gardens were illuminated and members and guests joined in a dance on the grass to the strains of an excellent quadrille band.

Garden Party and Motor Drive.

On Tuesday of this week the Vibrona Works, Holloway, were closed, as the staff and workers there had received an invitation from the governing director (Mr. F. W. Fletcher, F.C.S.) and Mrs. Fletcher to a garden party at their residence, Windmill, Enfield. Most of the party travelled by the 10.50 a.m. train from Holloway. The Windmill garden is lovely at present, early roses being in full bloom, and the party enjoyed a stroll round the walks before sitting down to luncheon in a marquee on the lawn. The marriage two days later of Miss Fletcher to Mr. Arnold Fairbairns was in anticipation, and most of those present had an opportunity of seeing the many and valuable wedding-presents which were displayed in the billiard-room. At the luncheon Mr. Fletcher presided, Captain Usher and Mr. Bascombe, his co-directors, being in the vice-chairs. The company numbered eighty, and included Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bliss (Simla), Mr. G. Fred Birks (Sydney, N.S.W.), Mr. C. W. White, Mr. C. H. Allen, Mr. E. C. Cockcroft, Mr. W. H. Webb, Mr. F. C. Batts, Mr. W. Mair, F.C.S., Mr. R. C. Champion, and Mr. P. C. Williams. After the loyal toasts, Mr. Bascombe proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom and Mr. Bryant, who has been associated with Mr. Fletcher's business for thirty years, presented the bride with a silver kettle from the staff. The toast and gift were acknowledged by Mr. Fairbairns in a happy little speech. Then "The Staff" was given from the chair, and Mr. Mair and Mr. G. E. Cecil acknowledged the toast. The health of "Visitors from Overseas" was heartily drunk. Mr. Birks and Mr. Bliss replying. Mr. White gave "The Health of Captain and

Mrs. Usher," which the Captain acknowledged, and the company also drank to the health of their host and hostess, and of Mr. and Mrs. Bascombe. Getting once more into the sunshine, the company found themselves in front of a camera, and the photographer having done his duty the party embarked in motors for a forty-mile drive round Epping Forest. The route was by Waltham Cross, Epping, and Ongar to Chigwell, a short stay being made at Grinstead to inspect the ninth-century church, in which the body of St. Edmund lay, on the way to Bury St. Edmunds. The nave of the church holds about ninety people, and is of wood, with a chancel and steeple of later date. After inspecting this charming survival of Saxon times the party continued the journey to Chigwell, where tea was served at the King's Head, which is the original of Dickens's "Maypole" in "Barnaby Rudge." The route home to Enfield was about a fourth of the whole journey, and the party reached Windmill about 8 o'clock, supper awaiting them in the marquee and a band playing on the lawn. Dusk fell while the evening meal was being partaken of, and the delights of the day (the weather throughout was fine) were capped by the illumination of the gardens. With renewed thanks to their host and hostess and good wishes for the bride and bridegroom the party broke up to catch the 10 o'clock train for London.



Postal Address:
C. & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.
Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS LONDON."
Telephone No.: BANK 852 (two lines).

INFORMATION WANTED.

We would be obliged if any reader would inform us by post-card or telephone who are the makers or agents of the articles mentioned in the following inquiries received since our last issue:

- 70/42. "Pepsol."
- 67/411. "Barbiturine."
- 67/410. "Unvoluntine."
- 73/23. Lotion de la Reine (Juno).
- 71/30. Tacamahaea resin: supply.
- 67/41. "Barraclough's Propaganda."
- 67/54. Raspail's apiol and steel pills.
- 70/7. Caird's "Dee, Sarsæ Co. Cone. 1-15."
- 73/19. "AOD Stop Pills" (probably dental).
- 70/41. Sowerby's patent glass medicine tumbler.
- 70/65. "Nucine" or "Nuccine," made from nuts.
- 54/65. Makers of flat, circular boxes for "Poudre de Riz."
- 72/62. Who is "J. H. & Co., London, E.C.," makers of 1*l*. and 2*l*. menthols?

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries as to where the following articles can be obtained, and in many cases we have given the actual makers. The information will be repeated to any other inquirers who send to this Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Albion soaps (69/260). | Hudson's vegetable leaflets (71/50). |
| Auriphone (69/261). | Learner's foot-rot paste (64/60). |
| Baird & Tatlock (address) (64/71). | Maculine (69/20). |
| Blackline (70/55). | Naphthaline in balls (70/39). |
| Butterworth's face-powder tablets (68/37). | "No. 4" eau de Cologne (London agents) (65/21). |
| Carbolacene (70/47). | "Ozoline" preparations (71/29). |
| Carbolic disinfectant-powder (70/39). | Pacifa (veterinary) (70/7). |
| Carboline (64/58). | "Paragon" bedside table (69/20). |
| Caoutchoucine (70/24). | Pompeian powder (68/6). |
| "Clemak" safety-razor (69/1). | Poulenc freres (address) (67/59). |
| Collapsible tube-filling machines (65/19). | Pnlf-makers (69/19). |
| Confectionery machinery (68/64). | "Ruby" pills (for dogs) (70/472). |
| Cuff's fly oil (64/600). | Sabadilla nilules (71/29). |
| "Dorothy" feeder (69/26). | Secotine (70/37). |
| Dr. Blokusewiski's Sanninter (blue carton) (65/32). | Seed annatto (67/68). |
| Electroplating surgical instruments (64/69). | Sodium-bisulphate powder (67/64). |

OBSERVATIONS & REFLECTIONS.

By Xrayser II.

The New President

of the Pharmaceutical Society deserves our hearty congratulations. Mr. Allen has earned his spurs during the quarter of a century in which he has faithfully served the Society. He has seen many changes since he first joined the council, and as he has all along no doubt been one of the inner circle he ought to be thoroughly familiar with the policy of the Society and with all the unwritten history of what has been in some respects an eventful period. He has also served a good apprenticeship in the work of the chair, especially at the evening meetings, for I recall that he was frequently the highly capable substitute for the President during those years when he served as Vice-President. Mr. Allen's shrewd business capacity and his all-round acquaintance with pharmacy and pharmaceutical affairs should stand him in good stead in the troublous times that are in front of us, and my best wish is that he may be successful in steering the ship safely through the shoals and quicksands of the National Insurance question.

The Flutter in the Pharmacies

caused by the National Insurance Bill seems to me, as I hinted a fortnight since, a little excessive. No doubt our interests are to a considerable extent involved, and we must do our best to safeguard them, but not only is there no occasion for panic, but panic is the very worst condition in which to face such a crisis. Most of the associations which have discussed the subject have, it is true, done so in a reasonable manner, but here and there a note of exaggeration has been heard, and some very unpractical suggestions have been made. A good deal that was said, apparently on both sides, in the interview between Mr. Duke, K.C., and the Exeter deputation is open to this criticism, and many of Mr. Duke's own remarks upon the Bill as it stands appear to me quite unwarranted. To ask whether we are prepared as pharmacists to take up communal trading is at least premature, and to say that we are in any appreciable danger of being "destroyed as individuals in the State" is absurd. The only apparent reason for such talk is to create a prejudice against the Bill—the very thing of all others that we ought to avoid doing. That it is a step in the direction of

Nationalising the Profession of Medicine

is true enough, but similar steps have been made in other businesses without seriously injuring them, and this one does not mean that we are to be turned into Socialists in spite of ourselves. Great emphasis is everywhere laid upon the fact that 15,000,000 people, roughly speaking a third of our whole population, will come under this scheme of insurance, but nothing is said of the very large proportion of these who are already insured in clubs and friendly societies, the working of which is quite as inimical to the pharmacist as any national scheme is likely to be, and probably more so. If we secure, as we ought to be able to do, our proper share in the supply of medicines under this Bill, we shall certainly improve our position with regard to these. In fact, I believe that Mr. Lloyd George is not only sincere but entirely right when he says it will benefit us. It may largely change the conditions of our business, and change, I know, means disaster to timid souls, who are as incapable of utilising opportunity as of foreseeing it. We have now, as it seems to me, an opportunity of securing such a measure of official recognition for ourselves as has never

before offered itself—if only our pharmaceutical statesmen are equal to the moment.

The Variation of Activity

of the same sample of *Cannabis indica* extract is one of those questions that puzzle the conscientious dispenser. There are few pharmacists who have been in the habit of dispensing cannabis pills who have not noticed the frequency with which they have received complaints of the variation of the medicine. At one time it appears to be quite inert, at another it is extremely active, although in both cases the identical extract has been used. I have a theory that oxidation of the active constituent may account for the difference in effect. Professor Marshall, whose interesting researches you quote, showed many years ago that cannabinal when freshly distilled is extremely active, but that exposure to the air rapidly renders it inactive through oxidation to resin. If we assume that fresh extract of cannabis is active, it may well happen that the upper layer in the pot, exposed to the air, may after a time have become completely oxidised, and pills made from this portion of the extract would be quite inert. But it is perfectly within reason that for the next batch of pills the pharmacist may dig down to a layer of extract that has not been exposed to the air, and consequently is still active, the result being that the patient, quite naturally, thinks there has been some mistake. The moral is, reject the upper layer of cannabis extract, or, perhaps better still, keep the extract always, as far as possible, free from contact with the atmosphere.

Dr. Peter Harding,

of "the corner of Harley Street," whoever he may be, is a man one would like to consult in any case of physical or mental breakdown. Possibly, as he admits, his diagnosis might sometimes be mistaken, but it would always be honest, intelligent, and kindly spoken. His "letters" display such a ripe wisdom in relation to whatever he speaks of, they are evidence of such a complete humanity, that one would instinctively trust him, and, whatever the issue, could not fail to gain from mere contact with him courage and strength to face the worst. The book is of the same genre as "The Upton Letters," but has a more intimate charm, due partly to its superior humour, but mainly, I think, to the fact that it is entirely free from that slight suspicion of, shall I say priggishness? which lurks in that now famous volume. There is little in "Dr. Harding's" book that is distinctively professional, and still less that has any direct bearing upon our branch of medicine, but he writes always as only a physician of great experience and unusual breadth of mind could do, and his topics are mostly such as only a consulting practice of the highest class could enable him to discuss with so much knowledge and insight. He is full of comment, often amusing, but always illuminating, upon matters which, while they affect most people, deserve the particular attention of those who are burdened with unusual responsibilities. He has, I grieve to say, but a poor opinion of physie. The future of medicine lies, he thinks, almost wholly in the hands of the vaccine-therapists. During the last fifty years, in which surgery has made such rapid strides, medicine has been "standing very still indeed," and as regards treatment, is almost as empirical as it was a century ago. Its restoration to lively and effective growth is more dependent, in his opinion, upon the methods of Sir Almroth Wright and his fellow-workers at home and abroad than upon any other factor; and even they are doubtless liable to many reverses, though their guiding principle is essentially sane. This, however, is an exceptional excursion into professional matters; for the most part the letters deal with subjects of more general interest, though always, as I have said, from a physician's point of view.

'SANITAS'

AUTOMATIC DISINFECTORS

(New Patents.)

2 6, 10, 6 & 12/6.

Handsome Brass Appliances that will adorn the Counter and sell well.

Trade Prices :: on application to

THE 'SANITAS' Co., Ltd.,

Locksley Street, Limehouse, London, E.




HAYWARD'S YELLOW PASTE

The best Fly Dip :: Please Write

TOMLINSON & HAYWARD Ltd., LINCOLN.

FLETCHERS' FOR TINCTURES, INFUSIONS, AND SYRUPS.

CONCENTRATED

Sole Proprietors:
FLETCHER, FLETCHER & CO., Ltd.
London and Sydney.

LIQUORS

Editorial Articles.

The Anointing Oil.

THE employment and composition of the anointing oil which will be used in the ceremony of the Coronation of King George V. at Westminster have been the subject of several notes in the daily papers. It is stated that "it has not yet been decided whether fresh oil for anointing the King will have to be prepared. A certain quantity has been kept from the Coronation of King Edward, and if this is in good preservation it will be used at the Coronation of King George. No less than thirty different ingredients go to the preparation of the Holy oil." The matter is interesting to chemists and druggists from the fact that the preparation of compound oils and incense for ceremonial occasions is among the earliest duties of apothecaries mentioned in the Bible. The Old Testament does not distinguish between oil and ointment, the Hebrew word *shemen* being employed for both, hence the general modern distinguishing feature of solidity for an ointment and liquidity for an oil cannot easily be traced. It is certain, however, that oil was employed for many purposes in the East as an anointment. For personal use oil was rubbed on the body with the idea of promoting health and comfort as well as improving the appearance. On festal occasions anointing with oil was practised as a token of welcome, and the funeral employment is well understood. There are several instances in the Bible of the medicinal uses of oil, but as a symbol of the setting apart of a person for a particular office, as in the Coronation, the rite is taken from the ceremony of the consecration to the priesthood. The two offices of the priest and the king were often combined in ancient times. Pure olive oil was originally used for anointing and for burning in the Temple, this being prepared for religious purposes by bruising the olives in a mortar and straining off the oil. It is stated in Exodus that this oil does not produce soot when burned in the sanctuary. Very early in history the introduction of fragrant ingredients was practised. When the Tabernacle was built in the Wilderness it is related in Exodus that a specially mingled oil was to be reserved for the purpose of anointing Aaron and his sons, and it is further related that Bezaleel, the principal architect, had the oil prepared under his superintendence by the apothecary. The recipe is thus given in the Bible:

Take thou also unto thee principal spices of pure myrrh five hundred shekels, of sweet cinnamon half so much even two hundred and fifty shekels, of sweet calamus two hundred and fifty shekels, and of cassia five hundred shekels after the shekel of the sanctuary, and of oil olive an hin.

And thou shalt make it an oil of holy ointment, an ointment compound after the art of the apothecary: it shall be an holy anointing oil.

G. S. MUMFORD & SONS, FARRINGTON RD., LONDON, E.C.

Finest ARROWROOT	1/ lb.	No. 1 Finest Pure FULLER'S EARTH (Light Colour)	15/ cwt.
BICARB. SODA	15/ cwt.	Best Cleaned LINSÉED (TEA)	30/ cwt.
Finest Extra Special BORACIC ACID POWDER, Finest	40/ cwt.	Finest Pure LIQUORICE JUICE	10/ lb.
No. 1 Finest Pure CRUSHED LINSÉED	31/ cwt.	Finest Compound LIQUORICE POWDER	8 & 1/ lb.
No. 2 Pure CRUSHED LINSÉED	30/ cwt.	PUMICE POWDER Extra Finest Levigated	35/ cwt.
Best Cleaned LINSÉED	30/ cwt.	No. 1 Finest Light Pure PRECIP. CHALK	25/ cwt.
EPSOM SALTS, E.S.S. Purified, Clean, and Dry Ditto, Medium Crystals	11/6 cwt. 12/6	Finest Pure STARCH POWDER	22/ cwt.
FLOWERS OF SULPHUR, Finest English Ditto, For use	13/6 cwt. 9/6	Finest Pure TOILET OATMEAL, SPECIAL	32/ cwt.
FULLER'S EARTH (In Dredgers)	1/2 & 6 5 6 11/22	"WHITE EARTH" (Toilet purposes)	18/ cwt.

Carriage Paid to railway stations within 200 miles of London (for allowance made for distances beyond). Terms, less 2 1/2 per cent. Cash or 1 month net.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.

There are many worrying difficulties to be overcome in connection with the Registration of Trade Marks and the grant of Letters Patent which members of the Retail and Wholesale Drug Trade can avoid by consulting an efficient agent, who would undertake all the trouble for an inclusive fee and obtain protection in the United Kingdom and abroad. Advice in the first instance free. Pamphlets gratis.

56 Ludgate Hill, London. **REGINALD W. BARKER.**

JAMES BURROUGH LTD.

D.I. Cale Distillery,

Hutton Road, LAMBETH, S.E.

AND METHYLATED SPIRIT

SVR

Write for Quotations. at lowest prices.

THE CHEMIST-OPICIAN. 4/-, by Post 4/3

THE CHEMISTS' MEDICAL DICTIONARY. 2/6, by Post 2/8

PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULAS. (7th Edition). 10/-, by Post 10/6

ART OF DISPENSING. (8th Edition). 550 pages. 16/-, by Post 6/4

VETERINARY COUNTER PRACTICE. (5th Edition.) 4/-, by Post 4/4

DISEASES AND REMEDIES. (4th Edition.) 3/-, by Post 3/3

ELEMENTARY DISPENSING PRACTICE. 3/6, by Post 3/9

"THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," 42 CANNON STREET, E.C.

Wm POPPELREUTER, MANCHESTER

TERPENELESS, CONCENTRATED

non-clouding ESSENTIAL OILS.

HEINRICH HAENSEL'S

Unequalled Speciality.

Further on the use of the oil for any secular purpose or on the person of a foreigner or the imitating of it in any way is strictly prohibited. It is not difficult to translate the recipe into modern terms, there being only a little doubt in regard to the myrrh; it may have referred to Mecca balsam and not the myrrh of pharmacy as known at the present day. The shekel was equal to $252\frac{3}{4}$ grains, or half that weight if the light shekel is intended. Sixty shekels made one mana, the light mana being interesting because it was perhaps the origin of the pound weight in use in this country. The hin of olive oil was about twelve pints, the Hebrew liquid measure being twelve logs one hin, six hins one bath or ephah, and a log has been identified with the Roman sextarius (0.99 pint). The method of compounding the holy oil was by boiling the ingredients together, a hint of this being given in another part of the Bible and in the writings of Maimonides. In regard to the modern method of compounding the anointing oil, this is entrusted to the King's chemist and druggist. The late Joseph Ince related in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* some years ago circumstances which showed that Godfrey & Cooke were the compounders of the oil in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It may be taken, however, that the thirty ingredients are mythical, and if professional etiquette permitted it to be disclosed it would probably be found that the formula is a simplified version of the Biblical recipe, the "art of the apothecary" having advanced since then, and shown the way to prepare the fragrant oil without the tedious process of boiling the ingredients in olive oil.

National Insurance Bill.

CHEMISTS are pulling well together. There seemed to be a disposition in Liverpool to the formation of two parties, but that danger has now been averted. From every part of the country we have reports of unanimity in regard to those points in the Bill which require amendment in order to safeguard the interests of chemists. There is a tendency to take the view in some quarters that in comparison with the doctors little is being done by or for chemists, and it may be well to state quite frankly that the position of chemists is not strictly comparable with that of registered medical practitioners. Whatever chemists may do, or threaten to do, can never have the same effect as threats by medical men—seeing that dispensing is not a monopoly in this country. The success of chemists in their efforts to amend the Bill depends upon the influence which individuals bring to bear upon their members of Parliament. What is wanted is that Mr. Glyn-Jones should have a good backing when he comes to move his amendments, and the best way to get this is to tell other members of Parliament exactly what is wanted, and to use all persuasive powers possible to get them to interest themselves in these amendments, so as to vote for them when the time comes. There has been no opportunity for developments this week; matters are quiescent. Mr. Glyn-Jones returned from the Continent on Wednesday evening. A great deal of information was obtained, and both he and Professor Greenish had an excellent reception by pharmacists in Germany and the North of Italy. It is yet too soon to speak of the value of the information gathered, but it may at least be said that it will be useful. The meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference's representatives with those of the British Medical Association was held in London on Thursday, and the possibility of medical men co-operating with chemists was, we understand, to be considered. It will be observed that wholesale druggists are desirous of

co-operating with the Pharmaceutical Society, and arrangements are being made for a conference after the Coronation.

Quicksilver.

THE sharp decline which has taken place in the price of quicksilver since about the end of March, to 8*l.* 5*s.* per bottle in first-hands, represents a fall of 35*s.* per bottle from the top figure in force this year by the leading importing firm. On March 23 the firm dropped their price by 15*s.*, which has been followed by two further reductions of 5*s.* and 15*s.*, the latter having been made on May 22. The price is now practically where it was at the beginning of the year. In examining the statistics given below, it will be seen that the imports for this year so far are comparatively small against last year, while the receipts for May were but little more than half those for the same month last year, which were 12,225 bottles, making 35,218 bottles for the five months, or 5,742 bottles in excess of this year's figures. This notwithstanding, the average price for last month was 8*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, or 6*s.* 6*d.* less than for May last year. The following figures represent the statistics for five months, with comparisons for the previous four years :

		IMPORTS.			
		1908	1909	1910	1911
May (bottles)	5,834	5,802	12,225	6,375	
Total 5 months	28,390	22,895	35,218	29,476	
		EXPORTS.			
		1908	1909	1910	1911
May ...	1,618	836	2,011	1,892	
Total 5 months	10,060	5,585	6,032	16,836	

Although there has been a falling-off in the demand for export in the last two months, the reduced imports, combined with the much larger exports this year, tend to suggest that the statistical position is pretty healthy. The market has lately shown a steadier tone, with but little further pressure to sell by second-hands or outside producers, although small lots can be obtained at 8*l.* 1*s.* per bottle. The rapid fall which followed the high prices was largely accelerated by the realisations of second-hand material by people who bought on the rise, and by the fact that Continental interests were rather eager sellers. There is just a possibility that the covering of the short contracts now in existence may assist a renewed advance should any special demand arise for export. [Since the above was written Messrs. Rothschild advanced their price to-day (Thursday) by 2*s.* 6*d.* to 8*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, second-hands closing at 8*l.* 4*s.*]

May Trade Returns.

THE Board of Trade Returns, which we briefly referred to in our last issue, make on the whole a very fair showing, for while on the one hand the value of the imports is down by 1,300,000*l.*, or 2.3 per cent., there is a substantial increase of 4,000,000*l.*, or almost 4 per cent., in the value of exports, mainly in manufactured articles. In the matter of working days, however, the comparison with last year is not an even one, for not only were there five Sundays in May 1910, as compared with only four last month, but May of last year also contained Whitsuntide holidays. Making every allowance on that account, however, the record, especially on the export side, is quite satisfactory. The imports last month were valued at 53,929,824*l.*, and the decline of 1,300,000*l.* may be put down to the lower price of rubber, which fell off in value by 1,900,000*l.*, or 14,363 cwt. Wheat declined by nearly one million sterling, and grain and flour by half a million, due to lower prices, which is, of course, a distinct gain to the community; on the other hand, imported meat

increased by over one million sterling, but the quantity substantially increased, and among dutiable articles there was a drop of 1,200,000*l.* in sugar; raw materials were less by 1,726,000*l.*, chiefly due to smaller shipments of raw cotton from the United States. Manufactured articles increased by 1,291,590*l.*, iron and steel and other metal manufactures and machinery accounting for more than three-quarters of this total, the remainder being spread fairly even over the various items, including 89,455*l.* more for chemicals and the like, the imports of which were valued at 1,035,739*l.* The leading increases comprised glycerin by 6,084 cwt., sulphuric acid by 9,768 cwt., boron compounds by 17,816 cwt., bleaching-materials by 3,446 cwt., painters' colours and pigments by 40,769 cwt., and tanning-bark by 27,225 cwt.; on the other hand there was a decline in quinine imports by 177,042 oz. or 4,143*l.*, cinchona by 2,201 cwt., saltpetre by 3,762 cwt., myrobalans by 55,869 cwt., and valonia by 25,461 cwt. Quick-silver imports were halved, the decline as compared with May 1910 being 438,576 lb., and so far this year the decline is 431,591 lb. The exports for the month are valued at 37,614,828*l.*, or 4,007,517*l.* more. The feature, as already stated, is the advance of 3,123,946*l.* in manufactured articles; and, as has lately been the case, cotton goods lead, these alone representing 1,843,600*l.*, or more than half the total. The well-sustained activity in chemicals and drugs is shown by the substantial increase of 219,659*l.*, the month's shipments being valued at 1,742,567*l.*, figures which cannot but be regarded as satisfactory. The section relating to medicines increases month by month, the figures reaching 170,000*l.* in May. Quinine was active, 181,113 oz. (or 93,932 oz. more) declared as of British make being exported, while only 300 oz. (!) was declared as of "foreign" make.

For the first five months of the year the total value of imports now shows an increase of 3,126,000*l.*, or just over 1 per cent., while the exports for the same period have increased by 17,769,000*l.*, or about 10½ per cent. Taken throughout, the returns may be said to show a continuance of active trade conditions in all the principal branches of industry, and a satisfactory sign is the decline in the prices of foodstuffs and other commodities imported.

TRADE NOTES.

EXHIBITION AWARD.—A diploma of honour has been received by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. for their exhibit of "Tabloid" first aid equipments at the Third International Automobile Exhibition held in St. Petersburg last year.

THE BAILEY MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., 43 New Oxford Street, London, W.C., proprietors of Bailey's Goutine, wish to intimate that "Bailey's Remedies, Ltd." noted in our issue of June 10 as struck off the Companies' Register, is not the same firm.

VALIDOL.—Messrs. Widenmann Broicher & Co., 33 Lime Street, London, E.C., inform us that Validol has been declared dutiable in all its forms (the only exemption being for the liquid in dispensing), and the article should, on sale, be stamped according to the selling price.

THE TUBE STATIONS in London are becoming veritable picture galleries. The latest addition to them is a bold poster, the blue tints predominating, which depicts the globe with a youngster peeping out. "Is there anything in the world like Wright's for Nursery Soap?" was the youngster's quest, and his companion appears to have thought that the quest was needless. The poster is not new, but Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., find that it has a more effective appearance in the tubes than it had above ground.

PERFUMERY LIST.—Messrs. Prichard & Constance, Ltd., 71 Newman Street, London, W., have issued a new cata-

logue of their English perfumery. This list is beautifully produced, the illustrations and letterpress being of the highest standard, and full details are given of the special preparations of the company. At the end there is a note regarding the purpose of the company, which is to show that an English house can produce perfumery of a quality and style equal to or better than the products of any country in the world. The prices are competitive. The list is well worth studying.

HAWLEY'S COUNTER ADJUNCTS.—The eighth edition of this fine list has just been issued by Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., of London and Liverpool. Messrs. Evans are pioneers of "own name" specialities, and it speaks volumes for their success that the list now extends to over 300 pages (9½ in. by 7 in.). Practically all the lines are beautifully illustrated, while the famous "Classic" and "Naiad" series are reproduced in colours. The list, which is produced in the firm's printing department at Liverpool, is bound in stout red covers and forms a useful adjunct for the chemist behind the counter. Chemist clients who have not received a copy of the list can obtain one on request.

BELMONTINE HAIR COSMETIC.—Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., Belmont Works, Battersea, London, S.W., have just brought out a new product under the name of Belmontine hair cosmetic, which is intended to be employed as a hair-dressing for checking dandruff and as a scalp tonic. As will be seen from the accompanying illustration, the Belmontine hair cosmetic is put up in bottles of a distinctive shape, which has resulted from considering the necessity of being able to grasp the bottle easily and at the same time provide a vessel not easily upset. For sale the bottles are packed in a corrugated paper case with a pale-green external wrapper lettered in gold. Belmontine hair cosmetic is a pale yellow oily liquid, with a delightful perfume. It is used by sprinkling a few drops on the finger tips and rubbing into the skin of the head at a parting of the hair. Altogether it is an interesting new product, and should attract the best class of customers.



CORONATION HOLIDAYS.—Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Coleman Street, London, E.C., are closing their offices and warehouses from Wednesday evening, June 21, to Monday morning, June 26.—Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, E., intimate that their offices and warehouses will be closed on June 22 and June 23 for the Coronation holidays. They will also be closed from Tuesday, June 27, to Friday, June 30, inclusive, for the annual stocktaking. Customers are requested to send their orders early, and urgent requirements will be executed at Plough Court, Lombard Street, and 7 Vere Street, W., during the Coronation holidays and stocktaking.—Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., Charterhouse Square, London, E.C., will close their premises on Thursday and Friday, June 22 and 23. Most other London houses close on those days.

Society of Pharmacy and Drug-store Proprietors.—The inaugural meeting of the Oldham branch was held on June 6, when the Shops Bill and the National Insurance Bill were discussed. As to the latter, it was argued that it would be unfair to create a monopoly by handing over the whole trade in drugs to one body. It was therefore moved that the secretary should write to the Council of the Society to stimulate their opposition in this direction. The officers appointed were: *President*, Mr. Parkinson (Oldham); *Vice-Presidents*, Mr. Fitton (Chadderton) and Mr. Hustwit (Oldham); *Treasurer*, Mr. Holliday (Rochdale Road); and *Secretary*, Mr. Jas. Parkinson (Mayfield Road, Oldham). It was decided to meet on the first Tuesday of the month.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

Council-meeting.

THE usual monthly meeting was held at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on Wednesday, June 7, Sir Wm. J. Baxter, J.P., D.L. (President), in the chair. The other members present were Mr. D. M. Watson (Vice-President), Mr. G. D. Beggs (Hon. Treasurer), Mr. Thomas Batt, Mr. J. H. Bowden, Dr. C. J. Blair Dunlop, Mr. W. J. Hardy, Mr. John Smith, and Mr. W. F. Wells.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

A letter was received from Dublin Castle intimating that the King has been graciously pleased to consent to receive an address on the occasion of his visit to Ireland.

Mr. BEGGS proposed that the seal of the Society be affixed to the address.

Mr. WATSON seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

VARIED BUSINESS.

Messrs. Francis Arthur Brooks and Joseph Crowne sent communications submitting certificates from other bodies and desiring preliminary registration. The applications were agreed to.

Communications were received from the following, notifying changes of address: Mr. J. P. Sexton, Ph.C., to Tamworth, New South Wales; Mr. Joseph Richardson, chemist and druggist, to 17 Cromas Street, Belfast; Mr. Thos. G. Blair, registered druggist, to 55 Agincourt Avenue, Belfast; Mr. James Louden, registered druggist, to Bridge Street and Shore Street, Donaghadee; and Mr. J. B. Sweeney, registered druggist, to 4 Market Street, Lurgan.

A vote of thanks was passed for a donation from Yale University Library of a copy of Connecticut Academy Transactions for April 1911.

Reports from the Law Committee and the House Committee were received and adopted.

HOSPITAL AND INFIRMARY COMPOUNDERS.

The following notice of motion stood on the agenda paper in the name of Mr. Goldon:

"That the Local Government Board be approached with regard to the employment of unqualified compounders of medicine to the Union workhouse hospitals and county infirmaries throughout the country, and that such means be taken as shall insure that none but pharmaceutical chemists or apothecaries be employed to do such duties."

A telegram from Mr. Goldon was read explaining that he was detained at Quarter Sessions, and Mr. Watson suggested that the motion be postponed till the next meeting, because, he said, there would be no use in going to the Local Government Board merely with the motion. Mr. Goldon would give some particulars which would enable them to present a case to the Local Government Board. This suggestion was adopted.

NOMINATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

On the motion of Mr. BEGGS, seconded by Mr. WELLS, the following were nominated for membership: Mr. Robert John Hardy, Ph.C., Knockmaroon, Castleknock, Co. Dublin; Mr. Wm. John McKnight, Ph.C., the Medical Hall, Ballymahon, Co. Longford; Mr. Michael Lacy Tierney, Ph.C., the Medical Hall, Main Street, Roscrea, Co. Tipperary; Mr. James Alexander Whittle, Ph.C., The Gables, Botanic Avenue, Belfast.

NATIONAL INSURANCE BILL.

The following letter was sent by the Registrar to the Chancellor of the Exchequer:

"May 30, 1911.

"SIR,—On the 22nd inst. I had the honour, on behalf of this Society, of transmitting suggestions for amendment of the National Insurance Bill to safeguard the rights of pharmacists in Ireland. In concluding my letter I indicated that my Council were quite prepared to send a deputation to lay their views before you. Since then the feeling has strengthened that it is most important that such an opportunity should be granted to this Society, and I am therefore to ask you if you

will be good enough to receive a deputation on as early a date as you conveniently can. I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your most obedient servant,

"ARTHUR T. FERRALL, Registrar."

To this communication the following reply was received:

"Treasury Chambers, Whitehall,

"June 3, 1911.

"DEAR SIR,—I am desired by the Chancellor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ult., and to say that he has already received a representative deputation from pharmaceutical bodies. Mr. Lloyd George wishes me to suggest to you that you should in the first instance see Sir H. Robinson, of the Irish Local Government Board, and therefore he hopes you will communicate with him.

"Yours faithfully,

"JOHN ROWLAND."

Mr. WATSON reported that Dr. Walsh and he had, in the unavoidable absence of the President, represented the Society on June 1, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer received a deputation representing the pharmacists of the United Kingdom. They had received a very strong representation from Mr. Lloyd George to the Vice-President of the Local Government Board in Ireland, Sir Henry Robinson, to whom he said they should make their representations. Mr. Lloyd George said that he was advised altogether by the Irish Office regarding the Bill. No report that they could possibly get by the interview would convey the impression of the sympathetic attitude of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that was conveyed to those who formed the deputation. But although he was sympathetic, he actually promised nothing. (Laughter.) It was a typical interview with a Cabinet Minister in that respect. But there was no question whatever that Mr. Lloyd George himself was sympathetic to the views of the deputation. The Chancellor said that the matter rested more with themselves, and that was undoubtedly the case. Their business now was to present a strong case to Sir Henry Robinson. Every chemist should also see his individual Parliamentary representative, and press home the matter to him. It was, of course, important that men in different places should not be expressing different opinions. One very strong characteristic of the deputation to the Chancellor was that it was representative of the whole trade, and, as Mr. Glyn-Jones pointed out, he had the English Society; he had the editors of the journals, not in their journalistic capacity, but as representing the opinions of the trade; he had a company representative; and he had the Irish Society as well. That created a great impression on the Chancellor. The important matter was that they should have a definite case, and not have one man in a particular part of the country asking one thing and another in a different part of the country asking another thing. He had heard that the Labour members would be strong supporters of the pharmacists in trade-union principles.

Mr. HARDY said a meeting of pharmacists had been held in Belfast to consider the Bill, and to consider what effect it would have on their trade in Belfast. No resolutions were passed at that meeting, but the general feeling was that they should support the Pharmaceutical Society, and he had been appointed to come to that meeting and get a lead from the Council as to the lines on which they should move, so that they might act in harmony. He was glad to hear their Vice-President say that they should be unanimous in whatever views they intended to lay before the Irish Local Government Board. They in Belfast were inclined to form a deputation and interview the local members of Parliament.

Mr. WATSON moved that the matter be referred to the Law Committee. Mr. JOHN SMITH seconded, and it was decided to refer the matter to the committee with a view to sending a deputation to the Irish Local Government Board. The deputation is to consist of pharmacists from various parts of Ireland, and to support the Glyn-Jones proposals.

THE CAPE TOWN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE celebrated its fiftieth birthday on May 22. There was a large meeting in the afternoon, and festivities in the evening, including a dinner.



MRS. T. O. BARLOW.



MRS. T. A. WHITE (President).



MRS. S. ROGERS.



MRS. E. H. SMITH.



MRS. W. H. BOWN.



MRS. G. W. DARLING.



MRS. P. G. TREMLETT.



MRS. W. R. ATTERBURY.



MRS. C. H. BAKER.



MRS. T. BREWIS.

British Pharmaceutical Conference, Portsmouth, July 24-27, 1911.

Members of the Local Ladies' Committee.

British Pharmaceutical Conference.

The 1911 Meeting in Portsmouth.

In this article some particulars are given of a drive arranged for the lady visitors by the local Committee of ladies. The drive enables us to illustrate (next page) some of the Pharmacies on the route, and we add particulars of a trial of the Thursday Excursion in the Isle of Wight.

THOSE who attend meetings of the B.P.C. do not quickly forget their indebtedness to the local ladies who act as guides to the feminine portion of the visitors, and besides adding to the comfort and enjoyment of the guests in various ways, lend more than a touch of grace and colour to the gatherings.

The ladies connected with the pharmaceutical fraternity of Portsmouth, who are fairly well represented by the accompanying portraits,* met some time ago, elected their officers in business-like manner, and quickly decided

After a short run, Commercial Road is entered, and emerging into Town Hall Square a passing glimpse may be obtained of the Municipal Technical College, where

The men on conference business sit
Beneath the copper dome;
The ladies had the best of it
They'll find, when they get home.

Passing the town railway station and post-office, the next pharmacy encountered is the Commercial Road branch of the Timothy White Co., Ltd. As is well known, this company have branches throughout the South of England, and Portsmouth counts about a score. This one, however, may be regarded as the nursery of the concern which has grown to such immense proportions. A little way behind, in Chandos Street, are the company's registered offices and wholesale warehouses.

No. 161, Messrs. Perfect & Co., is easy to locate by the handsome bracket-clock over the shop-front. Years ago, when public clocks were few and far between, the late Mr. Perfect must have found it a splendid advertisement; but in other ways the public have good reason to remember the former proprietor, and Messrs. Darling & Day, who now conduct the business, have wisely retained his name therewith. On the opposite side, at the corner of Lake Road, is the pharmacy of Mr. T. J. Fox. Mr. Fox has put his energy and skill into the dental side of the business, which he has successfully developed.

A halt will be made at No. 393 Commercial Road so that the ladies can pay a visit to the Dickens Museum. This house, in which the famous novelist was born, was acquired a few years ago by the Borough Council and turned into a museum or repository of Dickens souvenirs, original writings, early copies of his works, correspondence, articles of furniture, and what not. To one who has not gone into ecstasies over him the collection may seem to be carried to a point of excess, but then who does not go into ecstasies over Charles Dickens? Higher up is Mr. Gresswell's, with the devanture beautifully enamelled in white and gold. One-half of the double shop is devoted entirely



ROYAL GARRISON CHURCH.

on their programme of entertainment. According to plan, the party will leave the Municipal College on Tuesday morning, July 25, and proceed to the Gunwharf, which is the ordnance depôt for both sea and land services. In addition to the amazing display of curios, a matter of forty thousand stands of arms are here kept in readiness for emergency—implements which in no wise can claim to belong to the healing art. Next the Garrison Church will be visited, and to reach it the ladies will wander through the most historically interesting parts of Old Portsmouth; they will be shown the house where the Duke of Buckingham was assassinated and the hotel where Nelson spent his last night on shore. The Corporation, with commendable consideration for the visitor, have fixed suitably inscribed medallions to most of these historical buildings.

The Royal Garrison Church comprises part of the ancient "Domus Dei" Hospital, founded in 1212, which afterwards became a royal residence. The present structure is considered very beautiful, and possesses Communion plate presented by Queen Anne. Following this, nothing could afford more contrast, yet equal enjoyment, than the country run arranged for Wednesday morning. Starting from headquarters at 10.30, the town will be traversed from south to north through some of its busiest thoroughfares. As the pharmacies on the route will come in for at least their share of notice, they are pictured herewith. The first one is that of Mr. S. Rogers in Osborne Road, only a few doors from the Queen's Hotel, so close, in fact, that in this connection it might be called the "Headquarter's pharmacy."

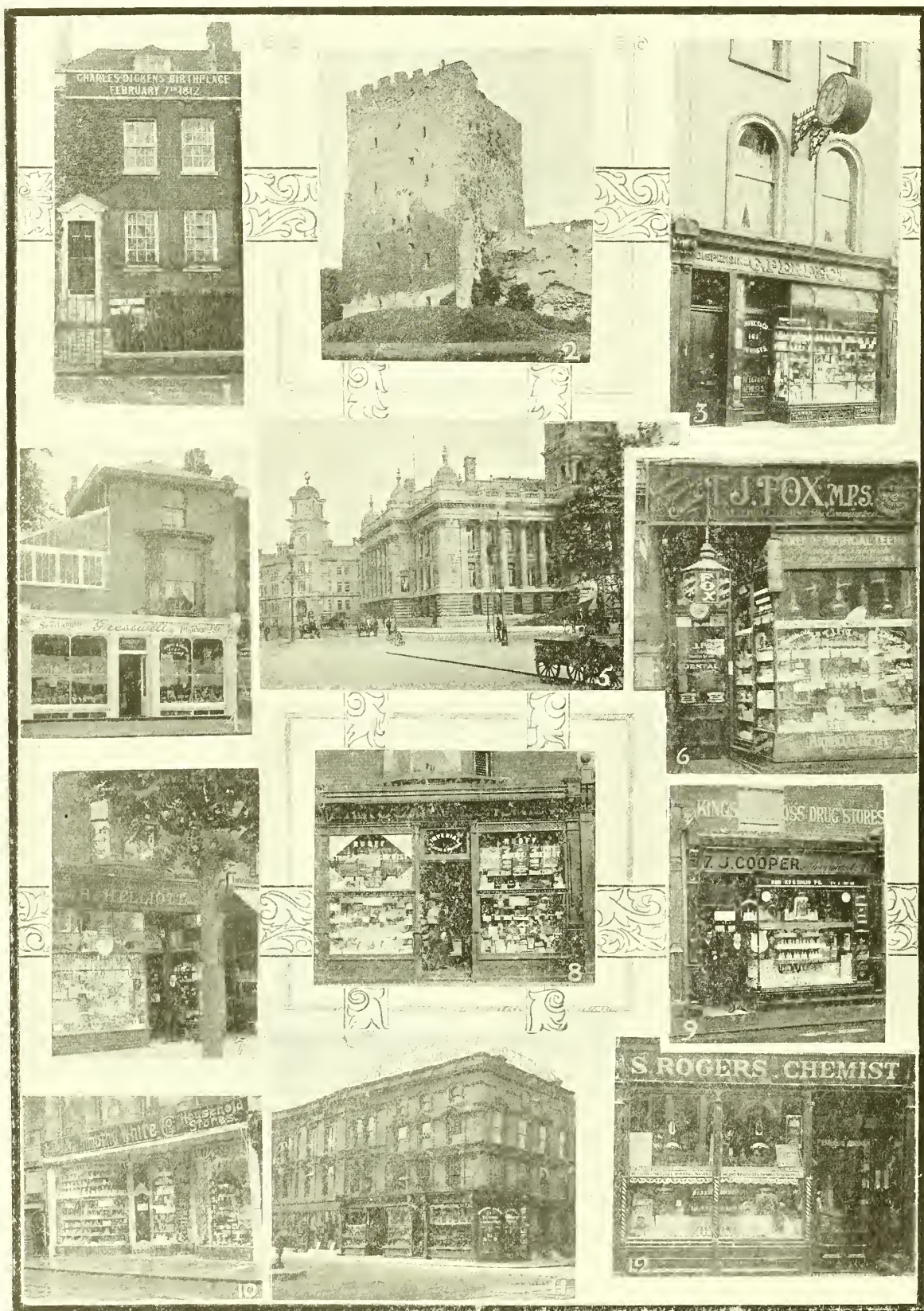
On the corner of King's Road stands Messrs. Arnold & Sons' "Southsea Pharmacy." Facing, as it does, the Victoria Barracks on one side and Government House on the other, it has such a commanding position that it cannot be passed unobserved.

* Portraits of Mrs. Postlethwaite (Vice-President) and Miss E. S. Hooper, B.Sc., were given in the *C. & D.*, March 25.



ENTRANCE TO THE GUNWHARF.

to the seed trade, while the pharmacy shows evidence of good business in photographic goods, and Mr. Gresswell is fortunate in having a qualified son to assist him. Another half-mile brings us to Kingston Cross, where we find almost together the pharmacies of Mr. J. Cooper, Mr. F. H. Ruoff, and the London Road branch of the Timothy White Co., Ltd. At North End Messrs. B. & H. Elliott have their two neatly arranged pharmacies, and as a coincidence each has a tree in front of the window.



HISTORICAL AND BUSINESS PLACES IN PORTSMOUTH.

1. Charles Dickens' birthplace. 2. Porchester Castle. 3. Messrs. Perfect & Co.'s Pharmacy. 4. Mr. Gresswell's Pharmacy. 5. Town Hall. 6. Mr. Fox's Pharmacy. 7. Messrs. Elliott's Pharmacy. 8. Mr. Ruoff's Pharmacy. 9. Mr. Cooper's Pharmacy. 10. Timothy White Co. branch. 11. Messrs. Arnold & Sons' Southsea Pharmacy. 12. Mr. Rogers' Pharmacy.

Getting out of the denser traffic the car increases speed and soon reaches the open. On our right we pass the Hilsa Military Hospital and Riding School, and then cross the ramparts and drawbridge at Portsbridge, which connects with the mainland the island of Portsea, of which Portsmouth forms a part. Just beyond this point the ladies will be transferred to the Portsdown and Horndean Light Railway, and the ascent of Portsdown Hill begins. Cosham is "left on the right," and the new Alexandra Hospital will be noticed "right on the left" (this information for the Irish contingent).

Arrived at the summit, five miles from the start, the beauty of the panorama is immediately appreciated. Chichester Cathedral, twelve miles eastward, is plain to see, a glance in the opposite direction revealing the towers of Osborne in the Isle of Wight, the mouth of Southampton Water, and the borders of the New Forest. Closer at hand the square tower of Portchester Castle stands up as a reminder of the rays before the *entente cordiale*, for there were kept the French prisoners captured in Ireland and along the Irish coast, the names of many of them carved in the walls still showing distinctly. Only a few yards away we see Fort Widley, rendered so famous by the recent espionage case; to the southward the whole town and harbour of Portsmouth is spread out in bird's-eye view, and just at our feet, so close that we can almost look down the chimneys, lies the ancient hamlet of Cosham. At the back of us is the beautiful Forest of Bere and the undulating Downs towards Winchester. But why say more when the ladies can turn to their charming companion, Mrs. C. H. Baker, who is a native of Cosham and knows all about it?

TRIAL TRIP IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

The Portsmouth Local Committee, on June 11, rehearsed the Isle of Wight excursion by taking what was officially described as a "trial trip." The party included Mr. T. A. White (Chairman), and Miss White, Miss Hooper (Secretary Ladies' Committee), Miss Dunn, Mesdames



ON ASHEY DOWNS.

Photoby Mr. A. B. Sparrow of those who walked the hills. Left to right—(sitting) Messrs. Bown, Barlow, Baker, White, Rhodes, Smith, Millidge, Howard; (standing) Postlethwaite, Bell and Pollard.

Baker, Barlow, and Bown, Messrs. Bell (Vice-Chairman), Arnold, Atterbury, Baker, Bown, Howard, Rhodes, E. H. Smith, Sparrow, Tremlett, and the Secretaries (Barlow and Postlethwaite). The weather was magnificent, and things went well throughout. Mr. and Mrs. Millidge joined the company at lunch at Warburton's Hotel, Newport, and Mr. E. W. Pollard met the coach on Ashey Downs, and pointed out the little villages dotted about in the valleys below. The Committee timed the various stages and halts, and are now confident of being able to carry out successfully this most acceptable item of the programme of entertainment.

FRENCH TURPENTINE.—The exports from Bordeaux in 1910 amounted to 4,972 tons, against 1,293 tons in 1909; of this 1,359 tons was shipped to the United Kingdom, an increase of 103 tons.

WESTMINSTER WISDOM.

The Week in Parliament.

THE DURATION OF THE SESSION.

The House of Commons reassembled on Tuesday, June 13, for what, with the exception of a brief adjournment over the Coronation, will be the last stage of the Session. The Committee stage of the Insurance Bill will be taken after the Coronation, when the Upper House will be dealing with the Committee stage of the Parliament Bill. Both Chambers are likely, therefore, to be kept hard at work for the next two months at the very least.

MEDICAL AND DRUG CHARGES IN THE P.O.

On the motion of Mr. Edmund Harvey, M.P., a return was granted in the House of Commons on Wednesday showing the remuneration paid to medical officers for attendance on postmen and others in the postal service in London and the principal cities and towns in the United Kingdom.

INSECTICIDES AND SHEEP DIPS.

In the course of the discussion which took place in the House of Commons on Wednesday, June 14, on the Board of Agriculture Vote on Account, Mr. Lawrence Hardy, M.P., who introduced the recent deputation on the subject to the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, again referred to the necessity for encouraging the growth of tobacco for use as insecticides and sheep dips. Sir E. Strachey, in the course of a general reply, said that as soon as the necessary funds are secured it is proposed to set up a fruit branch of the department. A great scheme of agricultural research and investigation is under consideration, and, subject to the approval of the Treasury, the Commissioners are prepared to make an annual grant of 40,000*l.*

The Shops Bill.

THE Bill was further considered in Grand Committee on June 15. An amendment was moved on Clause 14 making the City of London a distinct authority within its own area. This was contested by Mr. Churchill on the ground that it might result in inconvenience at the boundary, shops on one side of the street being open and on the other side closed.

The amendment was negatived.

Further objection was taken to the clause with regard to the provisions affecting Urban District Councils. It was pointed out that under the Bill 178 Boroughs with a population of under 10,000 would be entitled to administer the Act, while 160 Urban District Councils with populations exceeding 10,000 would have no such power.

Mr. Churchill undertook to introduce a new clause giving County Councils the power of delegating their powers to Urban District Councils where this is thought desirable, even although the population was not up to the 20,000 limit.

This was agreed to, and the clause added to the Bill.

Clause 15 was strongly condemned by Mr. Harry Lawson, who characterised it as an attempt to override local authorities in a manner never hitherto known. He said the clause does everything possible to degrade local authorities, and it is widely resented.

Mr. Churchill declared that it was the intention of the central authority to utilise the power where local councils were in default, and the clause is regarded as necessary. The amendment was rejected, and the clause was added to the Bill.

In the consideration of Clause 16 Mr. Churchill undertook to introduce a clause to meet the case of undertakers, proposing that provision be made for them to carry on their business after hours as is done for chemists.

The penalty sub-clauses were then discussed.

An amendment by Mr. Churchill was subsequently adopted providing that Jewish traders allowed to open on Sunday should not be prosecuted for serving non-Jewish customers unless the offence was habitual.

Mr. Malcolm moved to restrict the institution of prosecutions to within one month of the offence.

Mr. Glyn-Jones suggested that the shopkeeper should be notified in writing when the inspector forwarded a complaint to the Home Office. The amendment was defeated, but Mr. Churchill promised to insert a provision embodying the suggestion put forward by Mr. Glyn-Jones.

The Committee then adjourned until Tuesday.

ASSOCIATION AFFAIRS.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.—A council-meeting was held in the Association's Rooms on June 8 to elect officers for the session of 1911-12. The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. A. Latreille) tendered his resignation, he having been appointed a co-secretary to the Western Pharmacists' Association. Mr. Latreille's resignation was accepted with regret and a hearty vote of thanks to him was accorded. The following officers were elected: *President*, Mr. F. Naylor; *Vice-Presidents*, Messrs. G. A. Tocher and A. Haigh; *Hon. Vice-President*, Mr. H. Grange; *Hon. Treasurer*, Mr. E. Thompson; *Hon. Secretaries* (Financial) Mr. P. B. Phillips, 509 Finchley Road, N.W., and (Literary) Mr. W. P. Styles, 26 Windsor Road, Kingston-on-Thames.

Croydon Pharmacists' Association.—The annual general meeting was held at the Greyhound Hotel on June 14, Mr. H. Paget Matthews (President) in the chair. The Hon. Secretary reported on the progress of the Association during the year, and the financial position was considered so satisfactory that it was decided to reduce the subscription from 7s. 6d. to 5s. per annum. The officers for the ensuing year were then elected as follows: *President*, Mr. Charles Dickens; *Vice-Presidents*, Mr. H. Paget Matthews and Mr. Dix; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. L. Knight (Purley); *Hon. Treasurer*, Mr. A. B. Makepeace; *Committee*, Messrs. Noble, Dix, Laurence, Griffiths, Doe, Holmes, and Shaw. On the proposition of Mr. Bowen, it was resolved that the Divisional Secretaries of the Pharmaceutical Society within the area covered by the Association be *ex-officio* members of the committee. A subscription of two guineas was voted for the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society. On the motion of Mr. Pinto Nash, seconded by Mr. Griffiths, the officers were thanked for their services to the Association during the past year.

London Chemists' Association.—A special meeting of the General Purposes Committee to discuss the *National Insurance Bill* was held at 19 Kennington Terrace, London, S.E., on June 14, with Mr. J. C. Pentney in the chair. There were also present Messrs. J. Brown, H. Slaton, F. W. Truman, D. White, and J. Wellesley Douglas (Hon. Secretary). Among the letters read was one from Mr. F. H. Glew regretting inability to attend, in the course of which it was stated that Mr. Stephen Collins, M.P. for Kennington, had assured Mr. Glew of his support on chemists' behalf during the committee stage of the *National Insurance Bill*. The Association's annual meeting was fixed for Thursday, July 13, at St. Bride Institute, Ludgate Circus, E.C. A circular letter sent out on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society by Mr. Chater was read next. It was decided to reply that the information sought would be obtained in a better manner from the divisional secretaries, as the Association's members were scattered all over London. The Secretary was also directed to acknowledge a letter from the Eastbourne Pharmacists' Association re the possible institution of manufacturing depôts by friendly societies. The sentiments contained in the letter were endorsed by the Committee. It was also agreed to heartily support the proposed amendments to the *National Insurance Bill* on the lines contained in another circular communication from the British Pharmaceutical Conference with reference to the meeting of the Joint Committee of the Conference and the British Medical Association on June 15. Messrs. J. C. Pentney, J. W. Douglas, and F. W. Truman were appointed Conference delegates. This ended the business portion of the meeting.

Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association.—The quarterly meeting was held in Robert Gordon's College on Wednesday, June 7. Mr. David Anderson presided, and there were also present Messrs. A. E. Beattie, A. W. Berry, J. M. Birnie, A. L. Bruce, C. Coutts, junr., A. Craig, J. T. Cran, F. Crossling, J. E. Dickie, A. F. Dugan, J. Farquhar, J. Gerrie, W. Giles, A. Gray, W. F. Hay, R. Leslie, A. Mackie, W. E. Mitchell, W. A. Ness, Pinkerton, G. Reid, W. Reid, J. R. Reith, D. Ritchie, C. Simpson, G. Simpson, J. Spence, C. Stewart, A. L. Strachan, J. F. Tocher, A. P. Wallaee, J. Cruickshank, J. R. Hill, J. Jackson, and W. Rennie. The prizes obtained by evening-class students of the School of Pharmacy were presented by Mr. J. F. Tocher, B.Sc., who emphasised the advantages of the examination in the training afforded towards facility of expression. The answers received indicated very careful training and accurate assimilation of the information imparted. He trusted that more of the students would come forward for examination and take advantage of the opportunities presented to them. The prize-winners were:

D. E. Wishart, first prize in theoretical chemistry and equal prize in materia medica.

James Rae, first prize in practical chemistry, second prize in theoretical chemistry.

Miss Margaret Simpson, first prize in botany.
J. R. Milne, equal prize in materia medica.

Mr. Wishart returned thanks to the Association on behalf of the students. Mr. J. Rutherford Hill then addressed the meeting on the *National Insurance Bill*, as reported in the *C. & D.* last week. The following new members were elected: Mr. J. M. Birnie, 361 Holburn Street; Mr. A. E. Beattie, 43 Castle Street; and Mr. Pinkerton, Dispensary, Royal Infirmary.

Society of Chemical Industry.—A meeting of the London section was held at Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., on June 12, Mr. E. Grant Hooper in the chair. There was a good attendance, those present including Sir Boverton Redwood, Mr. W. F. Reid (President), Dr. W. H. Nichols (New York), Dr. F. B. Power, Dr. E. Divers, Mr. T. Tyrer, Dr. R. Messel, Dr. S. Rideal, Dr. M. O. Forster, Mr. A. Gordon Salamon and Mr. F. Napier Sutton.

COTTON AND NITRATED COTTON.—The first paper, by Mr. H. De Mosenenthal, was a continuation of the series which the author began many years ago. On the present occasion Mr. de Mosenenthal has established the fact that the nitrocellulose does not dialyse. He used a solution in acetone, and mentioned some interesting points regarding the difficulties he experienced in finding a suitable dialysing septum. He found sturgeon's bladder, which previous experimenters have used, to be a pervious material, and finally employed parchment-paper, which he fixed to the edge of the vessel by means of a gelatin and acetic-acid cement. Even parchment septum was often defective, but the cause could not be discovered by examining the paper with a lens. Determination of the absorption spectra of solutions showed that the cellulose group absorbs ultra-violet light. The constitution of cellulose was discussed at the close of the paper.

TESTING INFLAMMABLE GASES.—The next papers were devoted to an electrical method of detecting the presence of inflammable gases and vapours in the coal-bunkers of ships or in coal-mines. The apparatus, which is the invention of Mr. A. Philip and Mr. L. G. Steele, was shown. Its working depends upon the sensitiveness of a relay containing iron. A bell rings and a red lamp is lighted when inflammable gas is present in a third the quantity needed to form an explosive mixture. It is claimed that the method is superior to usual safety-lamp flame-cap indicators. The paper of Messrs. Philip and Stenhouse referred to the methods of preparing inflammable gases for experimental or testing purposes. In the discussion which took place Sir Boverton Redwood and Admiral Little were the chief speakers.

Proprietary Articles Trade Association.—The fifteenth annual report of the Council of this Association has been issued, and again shows a considerable advance in each department. The number of firms who had articles on the protected list on December 31, 1910, was 311, while the complete protected list occupies 100 pages of printed matter in the "Year Book," as against twenty-seven pages in 1904. Messrs. Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd., have become members of the wholesale section, which now comprises nearly all the leading firms both in London and the provinces. The retail section has again increased, the record of membership for the last few years being as follows: 1902, 1,989; 1903, 2,454; 1904, 3,459; 1905, 3,647; 1906, 3,769; 1907, 4,098; 1908, 4,201; 1909, 4,246; 1910, 4,263. It is noted that several firms whose names were on the "stop list" have fallen into line, so that now only two firms directly connected with the chemists' trade appear on the list. This fact is conclusive that there is very little general underselling of P.A.T.A. articles. The work of making test purchases is steadily pursued by the officials, and the Council consider the money well spent. The question of buying committees is referred to, and it is asked that buying clubs will leave P.A.T.A. goods outside the range of their activities. The matter of extra discount on protected articles in return for window displays has been tackled, and the Council has passed a resolution requiring manufacturers to obtain "a signed agreement from the purchaser that he will not in any way divide such goods with or sell them to any person whomsoever excepting at prices quoted in the P.A.T.A. list." Reference is made to the death of Mr. Samuel Roberts, of May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., who had been a warm friend of the P.A.T.A. for many years.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

shows that the income during the year 1910 amounted to 2,791l. 6d. 9d., and that the balance brought forward from the previous year was 841l. 10s. 8d. The subscriptions received included manufacturers 1,506l. 15s., and retailers 1,065l. 15s., and interest on investments was 97l. 19s. 3d. The chief items of expenditure are salaries 926l. 2s., "Anti-Cutting Record" 347l. 18s. 6d., test purchases 35l. 7s. 10d., postages 87l. 12s. 10d., rent 101l. 5s., travelling expenses 60l. 18s. 4d., printing and stationery 69l. 18s. 8d., "Year Book" 58l. 1s. 4d., and councillors' fares 97l. 1s. 6d. The sum of 800l. has been placed on deposit. The annual meeting is to be held in July.

TRADE REPORT.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., June 15.

THE effect of the approaching Coronation holidays is being felt on business generally, and so far as drugs are concerned there is little of interest to note and changes are insignificant. Bergamot and lemon oil remain very firm and in good inquiry. English refined camphor has been in better demand. Quicksilver was advanced 2s. 6d. per bottle to-day, owing to a much more active demand. Chamomiles are cheaper. Russian ergot has been sold at a high figure, and firm offers for shipment are rare. Cod-liver oil is easier in Norway, and is likely to be an uninteresting market until September. Copper sulphate rather steadier. Irish moss has been slowly advancing of late. Menthol quiet. New neroli oil will probably be cheaper, and H.G.H. peppermint oil is lower. Quinine steady, and Turkey opium somewhat nominal in the absence of demand. Sulphur firm and in seasonable request. Soya-bean oil is dearer, while both shellac and turpentine are lower.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Chillies	Copaiba oil	Caraway-seed	Ammonia
Platinum	Cubeb oil	Chamomiles	sulphate
Quicksilver	Gum acacia	Cocao-leaves	Cardamoms
Soya-bean oil		(Java)	Cumin-seed
		Cod-liver oil	Myrrh
		Gamboge	Neroli oil
		Mace	Peppermint
		Sarsaparilla	oil (H.G.H.)
		(grey)	Shellac
		Turmeric	Wild-cherry
		Turpentine	bark

Cablegrams.

BERGEN, June 4 :—The cod-fishing at Finmarken is now closing, and the quotation for Lofoten non-congealing oil is nominal at 106s. 6d. per barrel c.i.f. London.

NEW YORK, June 15 :—Business is quiet. Opium is 10c. easier at \$5.60 per lb. for druggists' by single cases. Peppermint oil in tins is steady at \$2.70. Copaiba is firm at 43c. per lb. Peru balsam has advanced to \$1.90. Hydrastis (golden seal) is steady at \$3.30. Cascara sagrada is quiet at 8c. per lb. Mexican sarsaparilla is easier at 18c. per lb.

London Markets.

ANISEED is firm at 25s. per cwt. for Russian, and Spanish is quoted 30s. c.i.f. terms.

BENZOLS are firm at 9d. per gal. for 50 per cent., and 9½d. for 90 per cent. London.

BERGAMOT OIL.—The scarcity at primary sources has led to the temporary cessation of offers in one important quarter, and in other directions from 20s. to 22s. c.i.f. is quoted; on the spot a limited quantity is offered at 19s. by those who made favourable contracts previous to the advance. A Palermo advice of June 10 reports that this oil is now an *article de luxe*, and only those in want are paying the present fancy prices. Consumers avail themselves of goods in second-hands, and the prices that rule in Calabria are only paid by those caught short.

CAJUPUT OIL.—The exports from Macassar during 1910 amounted to 1,536 crates, against 1,488 crates in 1909 and 2,950 crates in 1908. Local prices remained exceedingly low, and the article attracted little attention.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—English refiners report rather more demand on the basis of 1s. 11d. for bells in five cwt. lots and 2s. for one cwt. The exports from Japan (according to official statistics) during March amounted to 363,492 kin; during the three months ending March exports have been as follows :—

	1909	1910	1911
Kin ...	573,742	709,811	943,373
Yen ...	531,509	645,158	855,750

CANARY-SEED is steady at 42s. per quarter for Turkish, and 44s. to 45s. for good Morocco.

CARAWAY-SEED is dull and rather easier at 22s. to 23s. per cwt. for ordinary to fair Dutch on the spot.

CHAMOMILES are offered at somewhat lower rates in view of the new crop which is due in about six weeks. Fair 1910 Belgian flowers are worth about 70s. and slightly mixed with brown at 65s. per cwt.

CHILLIES.—At auction 59 bags Nyasaland sold at from 47s. to 48s. for good dark red.

CHLORAL HYDRATE is now a very low figure as the result of severe competition, B.P. crystals offering in the usual sized jars in cases at 10d. per lb. in bond in contract quantities.

CITRIC ACID is steady at 1s. 3½d. for either English or foreign.

COCOA BUTTER.—At auction 250 cases Payne's offered and 100 cases sold at 1s. 6½d. per lb.

COD-LIVER OIL is unaltered, but the undertone remains easy, with Norwegian non-freezing 1911 oil offering at from 105s. to 110s. per barrel on the spot, and for shipment from 107s. 6d. to 112s. c.i.f. is quoted, the latter for a tip-top mark.

According to cabled statistics received from Norway, the catch and output of cod-liver oil up to June 10, as compared with the corresponding period of 1910, is as follows:

		Catch of Cod.	Livers for Raw Oil (hect.)	Yield of c.i.o. (hect.)
Finmarken ...	1911...	27,273,000	6,854	17,740
" ...	1910...	21,695,000	8,401	12,328
Whole Country ...	1911...	61,900,000	12,118	41,499
" ...	1910...	54,000,000	17,227	39,975

Our Bergen correspondent writes on June 12 that the Finmarken fishing is now closing in the western places, and will soon be closed all over the Finmarken coast, as the fishermen from other districts are now leaving to resume their agricultural occupations. The official statistics published to-day give the following quantities:

	1908	1909	1910	1911
Catch of cod (millions) ...	46.4	55.1	54.	61.9
Yield of c.i.o. (hect.) ...	57,200	49,100	40,000	41,500
Liver for "raw" oils (hect.)	24,100	26,800	17,200	12,110

The market tendency is again easier, and finest Lofoten non-congealing cannot be quoted at more than 105s. 6d. per barrel c.i.f. London. The total exports from Norway to the end of May amount to 14,900 barrels, against 14,200 at the same date of 1910.

COPPER SULPHATE is steadier at from 22l. 15s. to 23l. per ton, last half June 21l. 10s., and July 20l. 5s. for ordinary Liverpool brands.

CORIANDER-SEED.—Russian is firm at 17s. to 17s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. New crop Morocco has been sold at 15s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. terms.

CREAM OF TARTAR remains firm at the previously quoted prices of 95s. per cwt. for 98 per cent. and 93s. for 95 per cent.

CUMIN-SEED.—Morocco is lower at 22s. 6d. per cwt., but Malta is nominally unchanged at 32s. 6d. per cwt. for good quality.

DAMIANA LEAVES are offered at the rather lower prices of from 10d. to 11d. per lb., c.i.f. terms.

ERGOT remains firm; a new arrival of Russian amounting to about half a ton has been sold at 5s. 3d. per lb. spot terms, and in another quarter from 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. is

quoted for 3 cwt. Occasional offers for shipment are being made, but shippers refuse to offer "firm."

FENUGREEK-SEED is steady at 10s. per cwt. for Morocco on the spot; new crop has been sold at 7s. 6d. c.i.f. terms, with sellers at the price.

HYDRASTIS remains very firm on the spot at 15s. per lb., and new crop spring-dug is quoted for July shipment at 12s. 6d. c.i.f. London.

IRISH MOSS.—Prices during this year have been slowly advancing, and are about 5s. to 6s. higher on the six months. Prices range from about 16s. up to 42s., the latter being for finest quality.

LEMON JUICE.—English is firm at from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per gallon, according to quantity.

LEMON OIL remains in fair demand, genuine offering at from 5s. to 5s. 3d. c.i.f., and for new crop for shipment rather less will buy; spot delivery is selling at from 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. In the drug auction six cases "Cedar" brand were bought in at the nominal price of 7s.

A Palermo advice of June 10 states that some small orders from consumers were placed during the week; the local demand has been feeble, but this has not prevented the market becoming firmer than last week. Holders are calculating on increased requirements during the hot season, and do not budge.

LEMONGRASS OIL remains scarce and firm, Cochin offering at from 4d. to 4½d. per oz. Several parcels are shortly due, but the bulk has been sold for arrival.

LIME JUICE with extremely small spot stocks and sustained demand, prices are well maintained, 1s. 5d. per gal. being easily obtained for good raw West Indian.

LINSEED.—The market keeps steady at 75s. per quarter for fine Russian and Dutch, and Morocco at 68s. to 70s., the first arrivals of which are of good quality.

MENTHOL.—Quiet; sellers of Kobayashi or Suzuki quote 16s. spot and near at hand 15s. 9d. c.i.f. for terms.

The exports from Japan during March amounted to 6,968 kin., valued at 63,310 yen. During the three months ending March the exports have been as follows:

	1909	1910	1911
Kin	19,038	29,653	48,716
Yen	86,692	152,168	339,168

NEROLI OIL.—Prices for the new will shortly be fixed, when it is anticipated they will be from 2s. to 3s. cheaper.

ORIUM.—In the absence of business, quotations are somewhat nominal, and until definite news is to hand regarding the new crop, no movement is looked for in Turkey gum. The nominal price of druggists' is from 16s. 3d. to 16s. 6d. per lb. Persian continues firm with small spot sales at 16s. 6d. and buyers, and for June-July shipment 16s. 6d. c.i.f. is still quoted.

A Smyrna correspondent writes on June 2 that the sales this week amount to only three cases at last week's figures. In spite of this absence of demand, holders are firm, although the weather is favourable. This will mean an increase in the outturn of the spring sowings. A small quantity may be procurable from weak, needy dealers at a slight concession.

Writing on June 9, a Smyrna correspondent reports another quiet week. Buyers are offering 15s. 8d. for extra-selected Karahissar, but hitherto everyone of our holders have ridiculed this low figure. At the beginning of the week seven cases of extra-selected Karahissar were taken by a speculator at 16s. 6d., but as the trade does not respond this purchase has not influenced the market, so we expect sellers will very soon be offering similar quality at 16s., and may even accept 15s. 8d., the price offering to-day by shippers. Other purchases to the extent of four cases current t.q. have been effected at 14s. 6d. to 16s. for the U.S.A. Crop prospects have improved owing to mild weather and to rain off and on, so to-day the estimate is more in favour of 4,500 to 5,000 cases outturn. Arrivals to date amount to 4,566 cases, against 1,959 at same period last year.

PEPPERMINT OIL is lower for American H.G.H., which is obtainable at 14s. per lb. London terms.

PLATINUM is dearer at 172s. 6d. per oz. nominal.

QUICKSILVER was advanced 2s. 6d. per bottle by the leading importers to-day (Thursday), making the quotation 87. 7s. 6d., and second-hand close at 87. 4s.

QUILLARIA remains in fair demand, but supplies are comparatively scarce, spot-holders asking 26l. for whole and 32l. for crushed. In Liverpool a firm market is reported at from 25l. to 26l. ex store.

QUININE is steady, the recent firmer tone being maintained, best German brands are quoted in bulk at 6¾d. to 7d., Amsterdam at 6¾d., and Java 6¼d. to 6¾d. per oz.

The exports of quinine sulphate from Java during 1910 amounted to 1,533,200 oz., against 1,244,800 oz. in 1909 and 710,000 oz. in 1908.

SOYA-BEAN OIL is dearer, Manchurian for June-July shipment having been sold at 24s. 9d. per cwt. c.i.f. On the spot barrels are quoted at 28s. 6d.

SULPHUR is firm and in fair seasonable demand, flowers offering at from 6l. 10s. to 6l. 12s. 6d. ex wharf as to quantity, and roll at 5s. per ton less. In Liverpool flowers are quoted 5l. 15s. and roll 5l. 17s. 6d. per ton c. and f.

TARTARIC ACID is firm at from 1s. 1¾d. to 1s. 2d. for English, and 1s. 0¾d. to 1s. 1d. for foreign.

TURPENTINE, after declining to 45s. 3d., became firmer, closing on Wednesday at 45s. 6d. for spot American.

WILD-CHERRY BARK is cheaper at 4¼d. per lb. c.i.f. terms.

London Drug-auctions.

Owing to the approach of the end of the half-year, the demand at to-day's sale of first-hand drugs was poor. Cape aloes only partly sold at about steady rates. Buchu-leaves were quiet, but firmly held, no business being done publicly. Sumatra benzoin is scarce, and what sold brought full rates. Calumna of poor quality is being forced off at low prices. Cardamoms again declined about 1d. to 2d. per lb. Reboiled dragon's-blood was neglected, and gamboge has a slightly easier tendency. Privately honey was in good demand at irregular, but rather easier, rates. Ipecacuanha is dull, but privately is firm. Common and myrrh, mixed with bdellium, sold cheaply. Rhubarb has an easy undertone, and for grey Jamaica sarsaparilla rates were barely steady. Tinnevely senna sold without material alteration, quality being common. Turmeric is tending in buyers' favour owing to arrivals, and for beeswax there was no material change in prices. The following table shows the quantity of goods offered and sold:

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Albumen	2	0	Ipecacuanha—		
Aloes—			Matto Grosso ...	5	0
Cape	30	15	Minas	5	0
Curaçao (bxs) ...	12	12	Jalap	5	0
do. gourds...	33	33	Lemon oil	6	0
Socotrine (kegs) ...	45	0	Lime-juice (pms)...	3	0
Ambergris (tins)...	2	0	Male fern ext. (cs)	8	0
Angelica root	10	10	Myrrh	28	11
Annatto-seed	10	0	Olibanum	25	0
Area	19	19	Orange oil (W.I.)...	1	0
Balsam tolu	4	0	Orange-peel	9	0
Benzoin—			Orchella-weed	2	0
Palembang	5	0	Palmarosa oil (pots)	4	0
Sumatra	25	6	Quince-seed (Cape)	2	2
Buchu	32	0	Rhubarb (China)...	31	7
Calumna	287	72	Sandarac	4	0
Canella alba	15	0	Sarsaparilla—		
Cannabis indica ...	5	*2	Grey Jam	26	21
Cardamoms & seed	273	144	Native Jam	6	4
Cascarilla	21	0	Spurious	26	0
Cassia fistula	13	0	Scabiac	50	0
Cassia oil	5	5	Senna and pods—		
Cinchona	14	6	Alex.	111	1
Cloves	4	4	Tinnevely	200	149
Coca-leaves (Java)	50	50	Soap nuts	16	0
Cubebs	28	0	Tamarinds	33	0
Cuttlefish-bone ...	119	0	Turmeric	586	58
Dragon's-blood	14	2	Turtle, dried	1	0
Fennel seed	24	*24	Wax (bees)—		
Gamboge	12	0	Abyssinian	168	30
Gum acacia	85	10	Aden	13	13
Honey—			Australian	2	2
Jamaica	129	84	Benguela	1	1
N.Z.	82	0	China	3	0
St. Lucia	83	83	Jamaica	9	9
Kamala	5	0	Madagascar	69	24
Kola	1	1	Morocco	11	*6
			Spanish	20	0

* Sold privately.

ALOES.—Cape, of which 30 cases offered, were difficult to sell, but the 15 cases disposed of brought steady rates for Mossel Bay on usual 20 per cent. tares; 34s. 6d. was refused for good hard bright firsts (8 cases), 34s. 6d. was paid for good seconds, 34s. for fair ditto, slightly drossy,

33s. 6d. for dullish seconds, and 32s. 6d. for ordinary dull ditto; of Curaçao aloes, 33 gourds (total weight about 1 cwt.) sold at 40s. for small to bold size dull to bright capey, and for 12 small boxes of Curaçao 32s. was paid for capey; Socotrine aloes in kegs was limited at from 75s. to 77s. 6d. per cwt., as to quality.

ARECA.—A new parcel of fair, slightly wormy, sold at from 16s. to 18s. per cwt.

BALSAM TOLU.—A new lot of four cases was limited at 1s. 1d. for fair hard of good flavour, and at 1s. for drossy.

BENZON.—Stocks are in small compass, as evinced by the meagre offerings. Nine cases fair Sumatra seconds with slight storax flavoured sold at 7l. 10s. per cwt., and 16 cases good alomdy were retired at 8l. 12s. 6d.; 5 cases very drossy Palembang thirds were limited at 77s. 6d. Fifty cases of benzoin have arrived from Singapore per *Patroclus*.

BUCHU.—Very little quality suitable for export to the U.S.A. was offered, the bulk of the short-broad leaves being too stalky, and consequently the market was flat, no public business being done; 4s. 4d. was refused for fair short-broad green but stalky, 4s. 6d. being wanted. Bronzy longs were limited at 1s. 3d., ovals at from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d., and "long-ovals" were bought in at 2s. Privately the article remains quiet. The usual Cape boat brought five packages which were in transit.

CALUMBA show no improvement in quality so far as regards recent arrivals, and in order to effect business, buyers are only tempted at low prices; 42 bags of common natural sorts sold at from 15s. to 18s. 6d., 21 bags oil-damaged at 14s. 6d., and 9 bags ditto at 5s. For fair natural sorts, partly native washed, 30s. was wanted.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Two cases of fair Bombay tops had been sold privately, and for another case of similar quality 5s. 2d. was wanted.

CARDAMOMS met with a quiet demand at a decline of about 2d. per lb., the following prices being paid: Ceylon-Mysore: Extra bold pale, 3s. 3d.; good bold palish to pale, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.; medium and bold palish to pale, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 5d.; small and medium palish to pale, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 11d.; pickings, bold shelly split, 2s.; fair brown and split, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d.; seed, 2s. 1d. East Indian, good bold long palish, 2s. 10d.; medium and bold palish, 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.; small and medium, 2s. 4d.; tiny, 1s. 9d.; medium split, 1s. 9d.; small, 1s. 7d.; bold round Mangalore character, 3s. 6d.; bold and medium ditto, 2s. 10d.; small, 2s. 2d. ordinary to fair splits and pickings, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d. per lb.

CASSIA OIL.—Five cases of 80 per cent. to 85 per cent. cinnamic aldehyde (Parry's analysis), sold at 3s. 6d. per lb.

COCA-LEAVES.—Easier. Fifty bags of ground Java sold at rather easier rates, 9½d. being paid for good green, common being taken at 4¾d.

CINCHONA.—Eleven bales of Guayaquil were offered, and six sold at from 6d. to 7d. for very lean quill; 10d. was refused for the best lots, and good mossy was held at 1s. 3d.

CUBEBS.—For bold, rather stalky, a bid of 8l. 10s. per cwt. is to be submitted to the owner of 28 bags.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—Quiet; two cases of pickings sold at 6l. 5s., and 12 cases fair reboiled lump were limited at 12l. 15s. per cwt.

GUM ACACIA.—Of twelve bags fair Brown Barbary gum, three sold at 35s. A quantity of Australian was offered, but there was little demand; three bags of fair, glassy sold at 35s., subject, and for pickings, partly sea-damaged, from 19s. to 25s. was paid.

HONEY sold at slightly irregular but steady prices, 129 packages Jamaica finding ready buyers. Palish to pale set Jamaica in barrels realised 32s. to 35s. 6d., and brown set and setting 30s. to 31s., fair brown liquid 30s. to 32s., and dark brown liquid 28s. Of St. Lucia, 83 cases offered and sold at 32s. for nice pale amber liquid, and at 27s. for fair brown liquid.

IPECACUANHA.—The offerings consisted of 5 bales Matto Grosso and 5 bales Minas, the quality of which in both instances was below the average; 9s. was asked for

ordinary lean grey Matto Grosso and 7s. 9d. for very lean Minas. Privately 9s. was paid previous to the sale for a bale of Matto Grosso. Stocks are extremely small for so important a drug.

JALAP.—Five bags of small to bold tuber, testing 7.7 per cent. (Harrison) were bought in at 1s. 3d. net.

KOLA.—A single bag of fair West Indian halves and whole sold at 4d. per lb. At the spice auction two bags dried West Indian sold at from 2½d. to 3d. for fair.

MYRRH sold at lower rates, 7 bales realising 49s. for common, dark, native picked Aden sorts, mixed with bdellium, at 42s. 6d. for good pea and bean size, at 40s. for siftings, and 25s. for common drossy pickings. From another catalogue 4 bales of fair Somaliland sorts sold at 52s. 6d.

OIL (ORANGE).—A single case of sweet West Indian was bought in at 7s. Privately there is no change in Sicilian oils, market continuing firm, *sweet* offering at from 7s. 3d. c.i.f.

PALMA ROSA OIL.—Four pots from Bombay were limited at 7½d. per oz.

QUINCE SEED.—Two bags sold at 2s. 10d. per lb. for fair Cape, being unchanged.

RHUBARB.—Quiet; seven cases sold without reserve, including small to medium Shensi, part dullish coat and slightly wormy, with three-quarter fair fracture, at 1s. 5d.; bold round ditto, with three-quarter good fracture, at 1s. 7d.; medium round at 1s. 5d., and bold flat, rather rough, at 1s. 4d. For two cases of small to medium-sized flat High-dried, with three-quarter good pinky fracture, a bid of 8¾d. is to be submitted; for ten cases of small flat High-dried, with half fair fracture and half dull and dark, slightly wormy, 7d. per lb. was wanted. No Canton offered.

SARSAPARILLA.—Grey Jamaica sold at barely steady rates, twenty-one bales realising from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d., one lot of coarse going at 1s. 7d. Of native-Jamaica four bales sold at from 9d. for pale yellow up to 10d. and 1s. for ordinary to fair red. Privately small sales of grey-Jamaica have been made at 1s. 9d. and Vera Cruz at 8½d.; to arrive 7d. c.i.f. is quoted.

SENNA was steady; a larger proportion than usual consisted of Tinnevely *Pods*, which partly sold at from 1½d. to 1¾d. per lb., but for about 30 bales left unsold a bid of 1¾d. is to be submitted to the importer. Small common and yellowish leaf sold at from 1¼d. to 1½d., and a few bales small ordinary specky at 1¾d. Of Alexandrian, a single case of good green new crop whole Alexandrian leaf realised 7½d., fair broken leaf was limited at 3½d., good siftings at 3¾d., and good pale pods were retired at 6½d. per lb. Privately second-hands report a fair demand for Tinnevely, but bold green whole leaf is quite wanting.

TURMERIC is arriving on a much better scale, several fair-sized shipments having been received, mostly from Bombay; 586 packages were offered, of which 57 bags Madras whole bulbs sold at from 16s. 6d. to 17s., sea-damaged at 16s. 6d.; a bid of 24s. is to be submitted for 76 bags fair Madras coloury finger.

WAX (BEES').—Jamaica was steady, 9 bales of fair selling at 7l. 12s. 6d. Of Madagascar, 24 mats sold at 7l. 1s. 3d. for fair block, rather better quality being held at 7l. 2s. 6d.; 13 bales of slightly heated Aden wax sold at 6l. 15s. Of Abyssinian, 168 blocks were offered, of which 40 sold at 7l. for fair, the remainder being firmly held at this price.

Bismuth Preparations.

In our issue of May 20 (index folio 761) we referred to the fact that there had been a certain amount of selling bismuth salts below the Convention rates. We now understand from a circular, which has been issued by the five English makers who constitute the Convention, that "in order to keep a more reasonable margin between wholesale and retail prices the present scale was agreed on, and makers have absolutely refused to sell at minimum prices except to those who agree to maintain the scale. But apparently the agreement to maintain prices is held by some not to preclude selling to third parties intermediate quantities at intermediate prices without an agreement from the buyer also to maintain prices." It would appear that some of

these third parties, who probably buy 1 cwt. or even 28 lb. of bismuth preparations, have been undercutting the market by selling at a less margin than that agreed on, and this has given rise to the present difficulty. The makers now call upon their wholesale friends to help them to maintain a reasonable margin, as they (the druggists) are responsible for such maintenance and the advantages rising therefrom. Failing this, the alternative is to "fall back on the old state of affairs, which did makers no harm, but was most unsatisfactory to druggists."

Vanilla Crops, 1910-11.

Mr. Hermann Mayer Senior has issued his annual vanilla statistics, showing that the world's production for the season 1910-11 amounted to 570 tons. The characteristic feature of the vanilla market during the past twelve months has been an unusual evenness of strength throughout, which culminated last February in a basis of 13s. 6d. per lb. for sound low-grade Bourbon or Seychelles varieties in the primary market, and this figure has been fully maintained since, with better qualities at correspondingly higher rates. Short crops in the 1909-10 season, with practically no stocks taken into the new, have in a natural way caused this firming up, and so eager has the American inquiry for Bourbon sorts been that for the first time in all experience their value temporarily surpassed that of Mexican. The latter have since advanced as well, and meet with an increasing European demand, chiefly on the part of France, in which country a new Pure Food Act on lines similar to the American one, combined with the general shortage of other descriptions of vanilla, has lately stimulated this demand.

Looking upon Tahitis and also Mexicans from the British trade standpoint as outside varieties, chiefly on account of their localised outlet, and in the case of the latter also on account of their appearance at trade centres quite six months after the bulk of the crops from the Indian Ocean Islands have come in, we find, by deducting their returns from the total, a year's yield of 195 tons of vanilla, against 140 tons in 1909-10, a considerable increase, but still about 25 per cent. below a normal year's average from the same sources, on which Central and Western Europe are almost entirely, and the United States partly, relying for their supplies.

The various crops have been:

	Tons.		Tons.
Seychelles	22	Guadeloupe and Mar-	
Bourbon	45½	tinique	10
Comoro and Mayotte	52	Mexican	135
Madagascar	55½	Tahiti	240
Mauritius	3		
Fiji, Java, and Ceylon	7	Total	570

The outlook for new season's Seychelles is poor, for Bourbon, Madagascar, and Comoro fair, and for Mexican good.

Bulgarian Otto of Rose.

It has often been stated in these columns that it is chiefly the weather during the distillation that really makes or unmakes a rose crop, and the truth of this statement is once again exemplified in this year's rose-harvest. A Bulgarian correspondent, under date of June 8, writes: "Until three weeks ago no one here expected even an average crop. Last year's blight, which half ruined the crop, had at the same time so enfeebled the rose-bushes that early in May, during the leafing and budding season, they looked not only sickly, but very sterile, especially in the low lands. Everyone expected a very poor crop, and whatever otto remained yet unsold was bought up at once at famine prices, and the price of rose-flowers of the crop jumped up 100 per cent. Geraniol and all the other adulterants were in great demand, and speculators and rectifiers of adulterants were outbidding each other to secure as much rose-flowers as possible regardless of price. Just at the critical point of the new crop a welcome change in the climatic conditions of the rose district set in, and the former irregular weather was replaced by steady and ideally cool weather, with almost regular rainfalls, and, thanks to it, in less than a fortnight the sickly and sterile rose-bushes assumed a healthy appearance and displayed a very fair yield of healthy rose-buds, promising a crop considerably above the average. Thus far, only a little more than one-third of the crop has been harvested and distilled under favourable conditions. While, during the last four years, the average yield throughout the whole season has been 1 oz. otto from about 220 to 230 lb. of flowers, this year's average yield has been so far only from 160 to 170 lb., which is nearly 25 per cent. more otto. It is, as yet, too early to forecast the probable yield of the whole crop; but, judging from the fine results already obtained, a crop over the average is well-nigh certain. This does not mean a crop from 70,000 to 90,000 oz., but an output of over 150,000 oz. Average crops of 70,000 to 80,000 and even 90,000 oz. are things of the long-forgotten past. The high prices that have prevailed during

the last four years have greatly encouraged the growers to increase their rose plantations, and the planting of new rose-gardens is continually going on. On the other hand, on account of the present great demand for otto, and the easy and ready sale at high prices of anything that is labelled otto, though heavily adulterated, has made sophistication pretty widely spread and practised. As your readers know only too well, the last four crops were represented as considerably below the 100,000-oz. mark, but the official statistics just issued make them nearly twice as large. The total quantity of otto of rose exported in 1907 was 186,648 oz., in 1908 162,537 oz., in 1909 213,233 oz., and in 1910 165,250 oz."

Glycerin.

The commercial position of glycerin is the subject of an interesting article in the Financial Supplement of "The Times" (June 13), but many of the facts mentioned therein have been given from time to time in these columns and are already familiar to our readers. It may be recalled that at the beginning of 1907 the price of crude was 28l. 10s. per ton, and industrial glycerin 50l. per ton. About the middle of 1907 industrial steadily advanced, reaching 105l. at the end of the year, the corresponding price of crude being 68l. The explanation of the advance is attributed to four causes: firstly, an advance in the prices of oils and fats whence glycerin is derived; secondly, the rapid development in the production of margarine, which involved a reduction in the output of glycerin by soapmakers; thirdly, the considerable increase in the demand for high explosives in South Africa, the United States, and the Panama Canal; fourthly, the final cause is attributed to the "rigging of the market." What part the Glycerin Convention has played in this the writer of the article does not state, no mention being made of the fact that there is even a convention. Finally, it is stated that "there would be nothing surprising in the circumstance if the advance in price proved to be due more to skilful and astute commercial manipulation than to any other single cause."

Manchester Chemical-market.

June 13.

The close of the holidays has been marked by a steady feeling in heavy chemicals. One encouraging feature in the export returns for May is the large shipments both from Manchester and Liverpool, although values are lower than those of last year, but this has been met to some extent by economy in production. White caustic soda, 76 to 77 per cent., is firm at 10l. 12s. 6d.; ammonia alkali, 58 per cent., 4l. 2s. 6d. to 4l. 7s. 6d.; soda crystals easier at 50s. to 52s. 6d. per ton, all on rails at works. Sulphate of copper has again taken an active turn, and is very scarce for June delivery; this is somewhat remarkable, considering that we are at the end of the shipping season. Prompt delivery value is 23l. to 23l. 10s. Manchester, and July about 20l. 2s. 6d. to 20l. 10s. Sulphur is quietly steady. Caustic and carbonate of potash are in active demand at 22l. 5s. and 16l. 5s. per ton respectively for 90 per cent. White powdered arsenic rules dull at 10l. 5s. to 10l. 10s. per ton. Yellow prussiate of potash is easier at 4½d. per lb. Acetates of lime steady at 6l. 10s. to 6l. 12s. 6d. for brown, and 8l. 17s. 6d. for 80-per-cent. grey. Black oxide of manganese, 94 per cent., 28l. to 30l.; 85 to 87 per cent., 6l.; 80 to 85 per cent., 5l. 10s. per ton. Coal-tar products rule quiet. Sulphate of ammonia is dull at 12l. 10s. per ton on rails Manchester.

Heavy Chemicals.

The condition of the heavy chemical market keeps much the same as lately reported, though the effect of the late, as well as of the approaching, holidays is being felt. The principal activity is on export and prompt account, forward dealings being quiet. Values do not show much fluctuation, but are well maintained, and are mostly on the steady side.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—Bleaching-powder is rather on the quiet side at unchanged quotations of 4l. 15s. to 5l. for softwood casks on rails prompt. Caustic soda has been in strong demand especially on export account, and is firm, 70-77 per cent., 10l.; 70 per cent., 9l. 5s.; and 60 per cent., 8l. 5s. for export and home trade figures 7s. 6d. per ton more. Soda crystals, salt-cake, and ammonia alkali have been moving briskly at unaltered figures.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA has declined somewhat from last quotations, and there is only a moderate demand, comparatively speaking, for prompt parcels offering. Inquiries for forward are rather better. Present nearest figures: Beckton, 25 per cent. ammonia guaranteed, 12l. 12s. 6d.; London terms, 12l. 5s. to 12l. 7s. 6d.; Leith, 13l., and forward 13l. 2s. 6d. to 13l. 5s.; Liverpool, 12l. 17s. 6d.; and Hull, 12l. 16s. 3d. to 12l. 17s. 6d.

LEAD SALTS maintain a steady tone, and white and red lead particularly are in brisk demand and firm. White lead, 16l. 10s.; red lead, 15l. 15s. per ton. Tyne. White acetate of lead, 24l. to 24l. 5s., and brown acetate of lead, 19l. to 19l. 5s. Nitrate of lead 25l. to 25l. 5s.; all per ton, less 2½ per cent. Glasgow.

TRADE-MARKS.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 (obtainable at Money Order Offices for £1) and lodged with Mr. Temple Franks, Comptrol'er-General, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are desired.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," May 24, 1911.)

- "GALILEI"; for chemicals (1). By A. Liebetruth & Co., Hasstrasse, 21, Nürnberg. 332,066.
- "TAMACOLIN"; for chemicals (1). By Paul Zupke, 28 The Broadway, Woodford. 332,973.
- Device of triangle and circle, containing the letters Z. N. O.; for zinc oxide (1). By Fricker's Metal Co., Ltd., 82 Victoria Street, London, S.W. 332,646.
- "BRUISENE"; for veterinary medicines (2) and for human medicines (3). By W. E. Reymes-Cole, 20 St. George's Road, London, S.W. 331,704/5.
- "DAISY" and label design; for a medicinal powder (3). By Daisy, Ltd., Marshall Street, Holbeck, Leeds. 326,542/3.
- "KTREX"; for an ointment (3). By W. G. Dunwoody, 38 Lombard Street, Newark. 331,554.
- "KINSOL"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Erasmic Co., Ltd., Bank Quay, Warrington. 331,650.
- "MISALGOL"; for all goods (3). By Paul Flics, 29 Avenue du Raincy, Villenoble, France. 331,988.
- "PNEUMOSAN"; for medicines (3). By Newton Brothers (3), 155 Great Portland Street, London, W. 332,275.
- "APOLLO"; for stick liquorice (3). By Macandrews & Forbes, Ltd., Finsbury Court, London, E.C. 332,291.
- "GANSFAR"; for all goods (3). By G. H. Jewett, 8 Bouverie Street, London, E.C. 332,412.
- "INSIPIN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, 26 Sandhoferstrasse, Mannheim-Waldhof. 332,494.
- Device of ship filled with sponges; for sponges (4). By J. Phillips & Sons, Ltd., Dingley Road, London, E.C. 325,356.
- "FLOROZON" for atomisers (6). By Hertz & Co., 9 Mincing Lane, London, E.C. 332,053.
- "CRESCENT AND CIRCLES"; for common soap (47) and for perfumed soap (48). By J. Crofield & Sons, Ltd., Bank Quay, Warrington. 331,713/4.
- "BONTAS"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By H. I. Bagnall, 101 Calabria Road, Highbury, London, N. 331,769.
- "KERVALLI"; for all goods (48). By Cussons, Sons & Co., Ltd., Kersal Vale Works, Higher Broughton, Manchester. 332,183.
- "QUEEN OF SCOTS"; for toilet-soaps (48). By William Taylor & Co. (Edinburgh), Ltd., McDonald Road, Edinburgh. 332,220.
- "PASCOLENE"; for shaving-cream (48). By J. W. Gilbert, 11 Market Square, Tunstall. 332,433.
- "GUILDHALL"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By T. F. Bristow & Co., Ltd., 13 St. James's Walk, London, E.C. 332,936.
- "PARDOX"; for dental preparations (48). By Clay & Abraham, 87 Bold Street, Liverpool. 332,946.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," May 31, 1911.)

- "SPRAOLITE"; for antiseptics (2). By Maslin Brothers, 84 High Street, Sydenham, London, S.E. 332,360.
- THE "VIPER" BRAND, and device of same; for sheep-dips and disinfectants (2). By Osmond & Son, Ltd., 33 Albion Street, Spalding. 331,621.
- Label device with head and facsimile signature—JAMES WILKINS & Co.; for a veterinary condiment (2). By James Wilkins & Co., Spring Bank, Manchester Road, Nelson. 332,378.
- "BACTROID"; for all goods (3). By W. Stevens & Co., 212 Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.W. 331,690.
- Device of daisies; for all goods except headache cures and toilet-paper (3). By Daisy, Ltd., Marshall Street, Holbeck, Leeds. 331,816.
- "MOSANS"; for medicinal preparations enclosed in gelatin (3). By Mawson & Co., Canterbury Grove, West Norwood, London, S.E. 332,117.
- "MOWASH"; for a mouthwash powder (3). By W. Wheatley Gale, 274 Askew Road West, Gateshead. 332,259.
- "SULSOL"; for all goods (3). By R. F. Purdue, 8 Randolph Gardens, Maida Vale, London, W. 332,580.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest. Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed.

A New Adulterant of Scammony.

SIR,—I recently had occasion to analyse a sample of scammony said to be derived from Syria, but which in reality was prepared in France. An important Paris drug firm to whom the sample had been offered forwarded it to me for analysis. The name under which the product is offered is in itself curious, and attracts attention. According to the manufacturer it is "pure resin of Aleppo scammony, 87 per cent," which would seem to indicate a gum-resin of high percentage, as "pure resin" must be pure, and not 87 per cent. As a matter of fact, analysis shows that it is neither pure resin nor Aleppo scammony. The first impression of the product is good. The resin is slightly opaque and of a light brown colour. Solution is easily effected in ether without turbidity, and leaves only a pulverulent residue insoluble in alcohol. When shaken up with cold or hot water, nothing is yielded. These simple tests seem to indicate that the product is not Aleppo scammony but apparently good industrial resin. Analysis, however, yields the following result:

Moisture	...	...	...	4.50
Insoluble in ether (0.720)	...	...	...	11.48
Soluble in ether (by difference)	...	...	...	84.02
				100.00

The rotatory power of purified and decolorised resin is $[\alpha]_D^{22.58^\circ}$ (weight of the resin in 100 cm., 3.464 grams; observed deviation, 20.8°). The identification of the residue insoluble in alcohol and ether was easy. It is finely powdered scammony root. The round grains of starch of 10 to 12 μ in diameter, frequently grouped in twos and threes, are perfectly recognisable.* The tissue elements are, as in the powder of a root taken for comparison, altered to a great extent, but still recognisable. In particular the resin cells are very well defined. Finally, identification is completed by finding rhomboidal crystals of calcium oxalate.

The conclusion of my analysis is: The product is not Aleppo scammony, but brown industrial resin admixed with finely powdered scammony root, added with a view of increasing the yield. The percentage of pure resin is 84.02, and not 87.

This constitutes a real fraud. Under a name tending to mislead, a product is offered to which has been intentionally added a calculated proportion of powdered scammony root. The addition is made after the resin has been washed and before drying, as foreign matters soluble in water would be removed during the washing of the crude resin. This kind of adulteration is new and distinct. There is no excuse, as it is apparently a calculated fraud. Preliminary tests with water and ether show nothing abnormal, and the external aspect of the product not being bad, there is every chance that the investigation would not be pursued farther; and if later a buyer from second-hands should happen to complain or should have been proceeded against, the manufacturer will take refuge behind the fact that his speci-

* Our correspondent is studying scammony starch, and intends shortly to publish his observations. The sample in question gave a positive reaction for the starch.

cations indicated a percentage of approximately 87 per cent. of resin.

P. GUIGUES,
Professor of the French Faculty of Medicine
and Pharmacy of Beyrouth.

National Insurance Bill.

SIR,—In his "Observations and Reflections" in last week's *C. & D.* I see that Xrayser II. says: "There is not yet any apparent agreement as to whether there might be, as in Germany, a statutory scale of charges, or *per capita* payments as is common with many friendly societies in this country, some advocating one system, and some the other." I do not know what authority Xrayser has for making this statement, but I would like to say that I have not yet met the pharmacist who had a good word to say for the *per capita* system. At the special meeting of the Fifehire Pharmaceutical Association held ten days ago to discuss the Bill the question was specially asked whether any of the members were in favour of this system of payment. All present were emphatically against it and in favour of some form of tariff. As the meeting was representative of fully seventy pharmacists drawn from two of the central counties of Scotland, I think you may take it that this is a pretty fair sample of Scottish opinion, and, further, it is the opinion of men who know what the *per capita* system means.

At the meeting referred to it was resolved to work towards securing a schedule of prices as against a *per capita* charge, and the following was embodied in the resolution:

"The highest rate for medical supplies which has yet been suggested—namely, 2s. per head—means that the contractor would be called upon to supply all such requisites, including surgical dressing and appliances required for 1,000 persons, for 100l. per annum. Taking the sick list of this number at a low average—namely, 5 per cent.—not, be it remembered, of chronic, but of acute, cases, this would mean a constant sick-roll of fifty persons supplied for under 2l. per week, or at a rate of 9d. per week each. The mere statement of this is sufficient to show its impossibility."

One speaker of wide experience gave a typical instance of how the system worked. His own firm had dispensed something like 700 prescriptions for a friendly society in one year under the *per capita* system. The total remuneration (not profit) worked out at 3½d. per prescription! If any of our fellow-pharmacists, having no experience of it, are advocating in favour of a *per capita* system in the hope of making a good thing out of it, let them take heed in time and begin to support what after all is the only system which is fair to all concerned, namely, a schedule of prices offering adequate remuneration for each item dispensed, including a professional fee for dispensing. It matters not so much at present whether a local or a general tariff would be more convenient or more equitable. We want the principle recognised, first of all, in the Bill. It is principles we have to hammer at with members of Parliament: details of working can be worked out later. The principle we want recognised is that of a definite remuneration. Apart from this, however, the element of chance enters so largely into the *per capita* system applied to the supply of drugs, etc., depending as it does upon so many uncertainties, that we cannot accept it as a fair principle at all. We are not, and have no desire to be, exorbitant. We want what every workman gets in these days (and if he does not, his trade-union soon sees about it), payment which bears some relation to the work done, and which as professional men we are entitled to demand.

Yours faithfully,

J. GILMOUR.

Dunfermline, June 10.

SIR,—I note that Xrayser II. has been going for me, but if I have erred in advising a direct appeal to members of Parliament rather than to the Chancellor, I have erred in the very good company of the Chancellor himself. The doctors have appealed to him, and he has given them a sympathetic hearing, but his reply amounts to this: "Persuade the House of Commons. I am helpless in the matter." This is in fact the position of Government Departments generally. On previous occasions we wasted too much time on deputations, and were too easily satisfied with smooth words which meant nothing. Had we insisted on our ideas being laid before Parliament we would have fared better. Deputations may lead to good results in

some cases, but in the case of pharmacy they have never led to anything but renewed blows. I do not blame the Chancellor or any Minister for this. In members of Parliament we have always found much sympathy, but it has been the aim of the permanent official to keep our case out of the House of Commons by hook or by crook. "Don't have it discussed in the House of Commons" is the key on which they have always played in our case.

I am far from saying that this Bill is an unmixed evil in so far as pharmacy is concerned. It may be that properly modified it will constitute the first step in the direction of pharmaceutical regeneration. Since the House of Lords' decision in 1880 pharmacy in this country has become so demoralised that Government intervention in some form is inevitable. Up to 1880 we were slowly building pharmacy on professional lines, and had we been left to work out our destiny in this way Britain would by this time have been mistress of the finest and most serviceable pharmaceutical system in the world. The decision of 1880 handed pharmacy over to commercialism, root and branch, and the result is what we see at the present day. What we have to do meantime is to see that in every step towards regeneration, the position secured is as favourable to the qualified man as is compatible with the public good. The way may be long and the steps many, but the end is certain.

There is one point which is being missed, and that is that the Health Committees about to be set up will have standing powers great and far-reaching. These powers are hardly likely to be exercised in the interests of professionalism. It is a pity that people who have no special educational training cannot be brought to see that what we call "professionalism" for want of a better term, notwithstanding all its admitted faults, is still of immense service to the public. The tendency of the "non-professional" is always in the direction of "commercialism," and there are some services in which "commercialism" is disastrous to the public interest. In these Health Committees, too, we will be up against a new race of permanent officials. We have already had more than enough of that in connection with both the passing and administration of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act.

Dumfries.

JAMES REID.

SIR,—The appended questions were suggested by the National Insurance Bill, and the answers obtained from a well-informed German correspondent may be of interest to your readers:

(1) Q. What amount per head is paid in Germany to the pharmacist per medicines for insured workpeople?—A. A definite sum per head is not paid to the pharmacists. The various sick funds pay for medicines supplied to their members direct to the pharmacists, and receive on same rebates varying from 10 to 25 per cent. The price of most medicines is fixed by law and is under the control of the law. The sick funds have the right to the greater part of the rebates.

(2) Q. Are the pharmacists satisfied with the arrangement for payments or consider the work unremunerative?—A. We believe the pharmacists are satisfied with the prices they receive, for, although cheap, they do a still greater business.

(3) Q. Does each pharmacist share in the State dispensing for insured workmen or are some selected specially for the work, or is it done at a special institution or dispensary under the State?—A. There is in Germany no State institution from which the compulsorily insured workmen must get their medicines, and any pharmacist can make up the doctors' prescriptions.

It will be seen that the crux of the whole matter in Germany is the existence of a schedule of prices; without that the arrangement from a pharmacist's point of view would be hopeless. Have we any likelihood of obtaining from a Free Trade Chancellor of the Exchequer a law enacting a schedule of prices with Sir Jesse Boot looming in the background? Yours faithfully,

42 Charlotte Street, E.C.

E. J. MILLARD.

[These answers confirm the information given much more fully in the *C. & D.*, April 29 and May 20.—EDITOR *C. & D.*]

SIR,—The most important part of this letter is the one to which I must, of necessity, give least prominence here—viz., that I dispute the right of the State to undertake any work which can be efficiently done by private individuals. There are innumerable agencies already existing for efficiently carrying on the work which the Act proposes shall be carried on compulsorily by the State.

Mr. Lloyd George says that "the detailed arrangements as to medical treatment will be left to the Societies and Health Committees," etc. The proper time to consider such arrangements is *now*, before the Bill is passed. Mr. George knows that most of people are fools, and that is why he is so anxious to pass the Bill first, and fill in details afterwards. I do not propose to criticise other letters which you have published, except to warn chemists against the pernicious advice to "gain on the roundabouts what they lose on the swings." That is what the German waiter does, who works for no salary, and makes it up with tips.

If dispensing is to be done, one thing should be clearly understood at the beginning, it must be done properly. It will be much better for chemists to miss all the promised benefits of the Bill, rather than encourage slipshod methods such as tossing so many ingredients into a bottle, and the patient's dirty bottle at that. A good workman says, "I only do good work, and cannot waste my time turning out anything inferior. If you want good work, it must be paid for."

It appears to be very probable that dispensaries will be established in the more important centres, and that dispensaries and hospitals already existing will receive a share of the work of supplying medicines required. Dispensers themselves, I have no doubt, are perfectly capable men so far as dispensing is concerned; but as long as chemists are bound to pass an examination involving a considerable outlay of money, and the expenditure of much time in fitting themselves for such examination, it will be grossly unjust to allow unqualified people to do their special work.

I am afraid that if chemists are not prepared to do some "hard thinking," some of them are likely to suffer very considerably. Chemists are not supposed to be good business men. They have not a good, businesslike, central organisation which looks after their interests—a trade-union.

I think it would help chemists at this time if they would *make brief notes* of important points which they notice or think of, in connection with the subject under discussion. I beg to suggest a few points for their consideration, and would suggest also that they work out the probable cost of, say, a hundred prescriptions, bearing these points in mind:

1. Actual cost of drugs.
2. Actual cost of bottles, corks, labels, paper, etc.
3. The time required to dispense a given number of prescriptions. (N.B.—*Not record* time—ordinary twelve hours' work each day, time.)
4. Cost of extra labour—*e.g.*, qualified assistant—to do this special work. (N.B.—A State patient killed by careless dispensing likely to mean ruin!)
5. General percentage of working expenses—*e.g.*, rent, rates, taxes, lighting, water, etc.; also interest on capital invested in business as chemist.
6. Expense in providing waiting accommodation for messengers.
7. Number of people likely to be attended to at the counter under proposed scheme, and time occupied—*e.g.*:
 - (a) Number of orders to be written down, with name and address, and particulars as "call," "send," etc.
 - (b) Number of prescriptions to be copied (or would the chemist part with the originals as vouchers, when he sent his bill, and keep no copy?).
 - (c) Enormous number of calculations to be made, if payment made on "value received" basis—every item would have to be carefully priced out from list and tables.
 - (d) Indexing.
8. Invasion of shop by "undesirables."
9. Probable effect of Act by causing loss of business as carried on at present.
10. Probability of compulsory night duty.
11. Probability of compulsory Sunday duty.
12. Certainty of much compulsory clerical work—*e.g.*, endless statistics required by local and central authorities. (N.B.—Ask any public official if this is correct.)
13. Certainty of official inspection and interference.
14. Certainty of ultimate conversion of doctors and chemists into State cows.
15. Speculative nature of payment on the "per thousand" of population basis. (N.B.—Not of sick people.)
16. Difficulty of obtaining statistics *re* amount of medicine required per 1,000 of population, or per 1,000 of sick people.
17. Amount which chemists, as proprietors, should receive as profit, after the payment of all working expenses and

cost of drugs. (N.B.—Compare amount arrived at with the market value of a stonebreaker and of a Chancellor of the Exchequer.)

18. Effects of Government competition, through unqualified dispensers who will not be subject to provisions of Pharmacy Acts, Food and Drug Acts, Weights and Measures Acts, etc.; who, specialising in dispensing, will not be called upon to perform the thousands of services towards the public which each chemist is continually doing for little or no remuneration, and, for the most part, without recognition.

I have not by any means exhausted the subject, nor have I attempted to do so. Each of us, in fighting for himself, ought to be helping to fight for others, and it is possible that I may help someone to think for himself rather than "wait and see." Everyone is looking at the new Bill with the most selfish feelings—Government, votes; Opposition, votes; insurance companies, doctors and chemists, money; part of the British public, how much it will have to pay; the rest, how much it can get for nothing.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM SMITH.

Durham.

(Other letters on this and other subjects are in type.)

Subscribers' Symposium.

For questions, answers, incidents, and interchange of opinions among "C. & D." readers.

Fire-tree Oil.

Referring to our reply to a correspondent in the *C. & D.*, June 10, index folio 868, Mr. E. Griffiths Hughes, 17 Deansgate, Manchester, writes: "The fire-tree oil used as an insecticide is one of our preparations, and is not the crude oil of *Pinus sylvestris* as you state."

Little Goody Two-Shoes.

B.Sc. (68/14) is the fortunate possessor of the original "Little Goody Two-Shoes," which was published in 1766 by Mr. John Newbery, and sends us a copy of the last page, which follows the list of books "usually read by the scholars of Mrs. Two-Shoes," it being of particular interest to pharmacists:

By the King's Royal Patent,

Are sold by J. Newbery, at the *Bible and Sun* in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*:

- (1) Dr. James's Powders for Fever, the Small Pox, Measles, Colds, etc., 2s. 6d.
- (2) Dr. Hooper's Female Pills, 1s.
- (3) Mr. Gillnough's Tincture for Teeth, 1s.
- (4) Ditto, for the Tooth-Ach, 1s.
- (5) Stomachic Lozenges for the Heart-burn, Cholic, Indigestion, etc., 1s. 6d.
- (6) The Balsam of Health or (as it is by some called) the Balsam of Life, 1s. 6d.
- (7) The Original Daffy's Elixir, 1s. 3d.
- (8) Dr. Anderson's Scots Pills, 1s.
- (9) The Original British Oil, 1s.
- (10) The Alterative Pills, which are a safe and certain cure for the King's Evil and all scrophulous complaints, 5s., the box containing 40 doses.

See a dissertation on these Disorders sold at the Place above mentioned, Price 6d.

Books, Old and New.

An Ordinary *C. and D.* (70/63), writing in regard to our note of June 10 regarding Newbery's "Little Goody Two-Shoes," says: "I was this morning (June 13) reading the 'Morning Leader' when, behold, in the first chapter of a new novel, I came across the following:

The Marquess looked faintly relieved, and his eyes grew careless again: "It must be very dull for you," he said.

"Oh, no; I have lots of books to read. My uncle subscribes to Boots' Library for me."

"They're not like life," said the Marquess.

"They're all I've got," said Nancy.

"Is this," asks our correspondent, "another illustration of 'Apt advertisements' artful aid'?"

The Intelligent Customer.

I suppose all of us from time to time get the customer who knows everything, but the following, I think, takes the biscuit. I had this prescription to dispense:

R Ammon. chlor. ... gr. v.
Ft. tab. Mitte tales xij.

My customer (a visitor at one of the best hotels here) came in the next day and asked if the chloroform was put in the tablet, and was assured it was all right; then asked if the "Mitte" was put in? Again he was assured that everything

was quite right. Still he was not satisfied. He then asked if the "tales" was put in, and was again assured that the prescription was correctly dispensed. He then went off thinking he had convinced me that he knew all about it.—*Saml. Carter* (Penzance).

Legal Queries.

Consult the Legal Advice Section of "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1911, p. 435, before writing about your difficulty.

Syphon (65/45).—The label will make the capsules liable to medicine-stamp duty on account of the claims to proprietary rights.

G. S. (67/67).—It is impossible to answer your query without seeing a copy of the charging order obtained and examining the articles of association of the company to ascertain if there is any restriction on the transfer of the shares therein. For these reasons you should consult a local solicitor. The articles of association and other documents on the file relating to the company can be inspected at Somerset House, London, upon payment of 1s. We do not undertake such inspections.

A. F. (64/3).—If the liver saline is an ordinary effervescent powder it is outside the charge of medicine-stamp duty, because the item in the 1812 Act schedule charging them was repealed in 1833, and the House of Lords in the *Lamp-lough* case held this to mean total exemption of such preparations. No number is necessary on the labels, although the saline is recommended on proprietary rights claimed for it. If to an effervescent saline medicinal ingredients are added which are not of an inorganic salt nature, such preparations would be liable to duty if recommended on proprietary rights claimed. Thus effervescent caffeine citrate comes within the charge of duty.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not as a rule repeat information given in this section during the past twelve months. When references are given to past issues, these should be consulted. Back numbers for the past five years can generally be obtained from our office at the published prices. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles.

Sac Anis (69/47).—Cow three days calved which is pressed badly and still holds cleansing should be given any of the cleansing-draughts mentioned in "Veterinary Counter-Practico" or hypodermic injections of ergot and mugwort, which generally have the desired effect. If the cleansing must be moved manually, take great precautions during the operation and disinfect the womb after the operation. There are cases where the animal presses very heavily afterwards, and sedatives (such as chloral hydrate, chlorodyne, tr. opii) should be given in large doses in a little oil.

Sac Anis (69/47).—CONSTIPATED SOW.—Some pigs are naturally costive and require constant attention. Give 1 oz. to 3 oz. of Glauber's salts and use enemata at first, then follow on with small and repeated doses of calomel and jalap.

Jupiter (55/62).—COLOURING CORONATION BONFIRES.—We do not think that, having regard to the smoke and flame from the burning wood, you will be very successful in imparting "patriotic" colours to the bonfire. If the committee, however, are willing to make the experiment, the petroleum-saturated casks, with the heads knocked out, could have placed inside them powdered magnesium, or a mixture of potassium nitrate 16 oz., flour 4 oz., sulphur 8 oz., for white light, strontium nitrate for red light, and potassium chlorate for blue. The last-named colour is not very pronounced, but pyrotechnists employ also the following mixtures: (1) Potassium nitrate 8 oz., sulphur 2 oz., copper sulphate 4 oz.; (2) potassium chlorate 3 oz., sulphur 1 oz., ammonio-sulphate of copper 1 oz.; (3) antimony golden sulphide 1 oz., sulphur 2 oz., potassium nitrate 6 oz. For legal obligations, see *C. & D. Diary*.

Mexico (Bombay) (54/43).—We have no formula for syrup of raisins.

P. D. C. (68/60).—CLEANING OIL-PAINTINGS.—It is comparatively easy to dissolve off the old varnish on oil-paintings, but the difficulty is that the solvent employed (usually turpentine) also acts on the painting itself. Hence it will be readily understood that the operation is a hazardous one, and should only be employed on a valuable picture by one who has acquired experience. Another plan of removing the varnish, after washing off the dirt, consists in rubbing the varnished surface to a powder with the finger-tips. In the case of old varnish it will be found that most of the disintegrated matter can be removed in this way, the process being finished by

lightly sponging with turpentine. The operations of lining the picture and stopping the cracks and fissures are also involved in the art of picture-restoring.

W. G. (42/9).—(1) The pot-belly in a child of four may be simply the result of rickets, in which case the proper treatment is nourishing food (underdone meat, fresh unboiled milk, vegetables, etc.), and plenty of open-air exercise. On the other hand, the prominent veins and anæmia and listlessness raise a very strong suspicion of tuberculous peritonitis, and no time should be lost in consulting a reliable doctor. (2) The utility of "Truth's" "Cautionary List" has been referred to in the *C. & D.* on several occasions.

F. & G. (67/11).—We do not know of any published list of drugs in which Latin and English names thereof are given side by side.

A. G. B. (29/43).—BLACK SPOTS ON THE FACE (BLACKHEADS OR ACNE).—The following ointment is good:

Sulphur	...	...	...	1
Glycerin	...	...	...	1
Cold cream	...	...	...	8

Mix.

To be well rubbed into the face at bedtime.

E. H. R. (58/30).—DANDRUFF.—Probably the case is not one of simple seborrhœa, but is symptomatic of something else, which should be seen to. You cannot be wrong in shampooing nightly for a week with a mixture of ether soap and liq. saponis deterg. Rub this well into the scalp; allow to remain on for five minutes, then use warm water to shampoo and to wash off the soap. Next morning the hair may be moistened when dressing with:

Ol. olivæ	...	...	...	5j.
Glycerin.	...	...	...	3j.
S.V.R.	...	...	...	5vj.

Perfume this to your liking. Keep the hair short.

A. W. P. (57/51).—NEURALGIA-POWDER.—You will find pyramidon in 8-grain doses very suitable for relieving neuralgia and dental pain. A useful note regarding the drug was given in the *C. & D.*, May 20, index folio 745.

J. A. B. (51/31).—The sulphur hair-lotion which you send appears to have been made with the calcareous variety of milk of sulphur. This variety is found in practice to be best for the purpose.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," June 15, 1861.

Trade Report.

Business in chemicals continues extremely limited, and prices for most articles are in favour of the buyer. Sales in tartaric acid have been made at 1s. 10d., and the article is rather better. First quality oxalic acid has been sold at 9½d. to 9½d., and seconds 8½d., which is also a shade firmer. There has been more doing in citric acid at 1s. 9d. to 1s. 9½d., which is cheaper. Chlorate of potass is quiet at 10½d.; so also is bichromate at 9½d., and prussiate of potass at 1s. 1½d. and 1s. 2d. Sal acetos remains dull at 10d. Iodine continues dull at 4½d. for seconds and 5d. for firsts. Cream of tartar is easier; sales of the best have been made at 6l. 5s. Soda crystals are dull at 4l. to 4l. 5s. ex ship. Soda ash 2½d. to 2½d. Sulphate of copper is quiet at 31s. to 32s., according to quality. Sal ammoniac more doing, 32s. 6d. to 33s. Canada pot ashes are quiet, 36s., and pearl 37s. 6d. to 38s. per cwt. Turpentine declined to 42s., but it is now dull at 44s. Refined saltpetre is dull at 37s. to 38s., which is lower. Linseed oil is quiet at 30s. per cwt.

The drug sales have been small, but have gone off with fair competition, and a fair quantity sold. A good parcel of China rhubarb sold at 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8d. for flat and 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. for round, with some inferior at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. A few lots good and fine Turkey opium sold at 18s. to 19s. Oil of cassia is dull at 8s. 9d., which is lower; and some sales have been made in aniseed, for oil, at 6s. 9d. Some sales of citronelle brought 4½d. to 4½d., which is cheaper. The common kinds of castor oil are rather dearer, other sorts steady. A large parcel of senna was bought in. Cubebs are cheaper, fair grey selling at 7l. to 7l. 7s. 6d. A few good and fine Cape aloes sold at 40s. to 42s. Shellac is 5s. to 10s. dearer, and in better demand. Gum olibanum is steady. Kowrie is rather dearer and in demand. A large parcel of grey and Carthagena bark sold at former prices. In other goods no change.

EXCHANGE COLUMN

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number. No advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

FOR DISPOSAL.

APPARATUS.

CAPSULE machine, complete (hydraulic press, moulds, etc.), in splendid order (Wilkinson, Leicester); bargain in use short time only; what offers? 72/45, Office of this Paper.

DENTAL.

SET of Maw's silver-plated forceps in good condition; cost £5; what offers? 25 Finsbury Road, Wood Green, N.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

4 LB. Kobayashi menthol, 15s. per lb. SWINDELLS, Chemist, Hyde.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

MICROSCOPE, fine instrument, in case complete, slides, etc., £5 5s. COWIE, Cleve Hall, Denmark Hill, S.E.

OPTICAL case, mounted lenses, cost £6, new condition; not used; £4. DIXON, 64 Falmouth Road, Newington, S.E.

5 by 4 FRENCH, unsoiled and in perfect condition; takes ½ plates or films; net cost over £10; accept 35s., or offer. A. W. DANIEL, Chemist, Cowbridge Road, Bridgend.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

2½ DOZ. daisy powders; 1 doz. 6d. Larola; offers. MORTIMER, Chemist, Batley.

SHARES.

THIRTY £10 6 per cent. "B" preference shares. Wyleys, Limited, Coventry. Apply, "INVESTMENT" (55/21), Office of this Paper.

SHOP FITTINGS.

SPECIE-JAR, white, height 2 ft. 6 in., diameter 14 in., in splendid condition; labelled "Sod. carb." 73/7, Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MATERIA-MEDICA chest, 12 drawers, 170 specimens, 360 compartments. 230 Main Road, Darnall, Sheffield.

ABOUT 2 cwt. prime English honey in bulk for sale; surplus stock. MEDICAL HALL, Westbury, Wilts.

TYPEWRITER (Oliver), visible writing, guaranteed good as new; only £11 15s. (maker's price £23). F. E. WAR, Trowbridge, Wilts.

SLATE tank (new), 80-gal. size; also treadle machine for bottle-washing for sale cheap, owner no use for same. MEDICAL HALL, Westbury, Wilts.

TWELVE Rose's lime juice, 9s.; 12 cordial, 11s.; 12 lb. B.P. chlorodyne, 20s.; case Ett's remedies, 1s. 2d. cost. PRATT, Pharmacist, Cleckheaton.

CARBOYS, 2-2-gal. "pear," 1 12 gal.; glass window jar and stand; 2 round mahogany stands; pocket case, surgeon's dressing; suppository mould, 15 gr.—5; Hiett's baby food and clinical thermometer; plaster iron; ointment spatula, vulcanised steel; stopping and scaling instruments; various lancets and syringes; brass ear syringe and channel. BARRY BUTLER, Alresford, Hants.

FOR sale, "Consol" combined aerator and syphon filler, with combination reducing valve, pressure gauge, safety regulator, Berkefeld filter (earthenware), water supply tank, grit arrester, automatic syrup pump, with glass measuring barrel, all in splendid condition; cost £72; price £50; reason for selling, purchasing large machinery plant. J. & J. THOMPSON & CO., LTD., 132 Manchester Street, Oldham.

250 MIRELLA gold, 4¼d.; 500 Sand's seeds, 3½d.; 72 Munyons, 7½d.; 4 lb. ext. motherwort, 1s. 7d.; 6 lb. ext. ergot liq. aetie, Macfarlane's, 2s. Powders: 14 lb. Schering's alic, salicylic, 10½d.; 14 lb. rad. filicis, 6d.; 12 lb. betony, 4½d.; 55 lb. zinc oleat, 11d. PICKEN, 31 Woodgrange Road, Forest Gate

WANTED.

FIXTURES, bottles, jars, etc., at once, for North-East coast. 59/15, Office of this Paper.

QUOTATIONS for wholesale quantities of annatto liquid extract. 60/22, Office of this Paper.

PLATINUM; any form or quantity; highest price remitted. ROWSELL, 11 Crebor Street, Dulwich.

IDRIS "A" preference. State quantity and price, CHAMBERS, The Mount, Kimberley, near Nottingham.

CABINET for materia-medica specimens; cheap; good condition. LA COMBE, 25 Blandfields Street, Balham, S.W.

OPTICAL books; Minor, Major Chemists' books; send prepaid for valuation; cash offers per return. GOWER, Bookseller, Waterloo Liverpool.

MONSIEUR A. LICHT, Pharmacien, Tlemcen, Algeria, would be glad to have news of his former colleague, A. HOWEL (Pharmacie Roberts, 86/87).

OLD druggists' shop-fittings, shallow flat counter-case, about 6 ft. long, jars, bottles, outside signs, and apparatus, over 100 years old. Particulars, sketch, and lowest prices. OURNIE, 38 Queenswood Road, Forest Hill, S.E.

GAZETTE.

Partnerships Dissolved.

GLASSE, J. M., and WILLIAMS, G. J., Haltwhistle, general medical practitioners.

MCGRATH, J., and O'REGAN, J., Openshaw, Manchester, and Gorton, near Manchester, surgeons and general medical practitioners, under the style of McGrath & O'Regan.

McNAIR, S., and BROOMHEAD, C. IL, Salford, surgeons and medical practitioners, under the style of McNair & Broomhead.

MAXWELL, H. S., and WARNOCK, J. M., Kirkby-in-Ashfield, physicians and surgeons, under the style of Maxwell & Warnock.

MURRAY, R. G., and BAGGALEY, F. H., Manchester, aniline colour and chemical manufacturers, under the style of the Aniline and Chemical Products Co.

POLSON, J. R., and BUNTING, E. L., Worcester, general medical practitioners, under the style of Polson & Bunting.

REID, W. B., and CHRISTIAN, L. de B., Hounslow, medical practitioners, under the style of Reid & Christian.

WAGSTAFF, J. P., and C. B., and BLETSOE, J. H., Hornchurch and Upminster, physicians and surgeons, under the style of Messrs. Wagstaff & Bletsoe.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

CLAPHAM, FREDERICK GEORGE, The Medical Hall, West Street, Farnham, chemist and druggist.

ADJUDICATIONS.

BARBER, EDWARD BARKER, Western Bank, Sheffield, surgeon. COWDY, SAMUEL HOWELL PERCIVAL, The Broadway, Aston New Town, Birmingham, lately carrying on business at Warwick Drug Stores, Sparkbrook, Birmingham, drug-stores proprietor.

NEW BOOKS.

Any of these books printed in the United Kingdom can be supplied, at the published price, to "C. & D." subscribers on application (with remittance) to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. These notes do not exclude subsequent reviews.

Crinon, C. *Revue des Médicaments nouveaux*. 5¼×4. Pp. 434. 4f. (Vigot, 23 Place de l'Ecole de Médecine, Paris.) [The eighteenth edition of a useful French work on new remedies, containing references to such recent introductions as trichloroacetylsalicylic acid, acotin, ameyl, antodyne, asurul, codeine hydrobromide, digistrophane, eulatine, pantopon, salvarsan, thilaven, and zincopyrin. A feature of the book is that particulars of other remedies not classified as "new" are given. Medicaments not included in the Codex, and which have been nevertheless in use for some time, are given—e.g., apiol, koumis, maté, zinc phosphide, podophyllin. The alphabetical arrangement adopted facilitates reference. The book will be found to be a useful one by many of our readers.]

Fleming, J. A. *The Propagation of Electric Currents, in Telephone and Telegraph*. 8¼×5½. Pp. 350. 8s. 6d. net. (Constable.)

Low, R. C. *Carbonic-acid Snow as a Therapeutic Agent in the Treatment of Diseases of the Skin*. 8¼×5½. Pp. 130. 5s. net. (Green.)

Macleod, H. W. G. *Hygiene for Nurses, Theoretical and Practical*. Illustrated. 7¼×5. Pp. 246. 3s. 6d. net. (E. Smith.)

Sutton, Francis. *A Systematic Handbook of Volumetric Analysis*. 10th ed. Pp. xiv+621. 9×5½. 21s. net. (Churchill.) [The new "Sutton" has been revised throughout by the author's son (Mr. W. Lincoln Sutton) and Mr. A. E. Johnson. There are numerous additions, but the standard work remains of the same size by judicious compression and by excision of obsolete matter. A new type has been used.]

The Dentists' Register for 1911. 9¼×6. Pp. xxv+220. 3s. 4d. (Spottiswoode & Co., Ltd., New Street Square, London, E.C.) [The number of dentists on the register is 4,883, against 5,037 at the end of 1909 and 4,994 in 1908. The number of those registered as in practice at the passing of the Dentists Act, 1878, is 1,736, against 1,948 and 2,043 in 1909 and 1908. It is this section in which the greatest decline takes place. The register is useful as a reference work in the pharmacy.]

COMING EVENTS.

This section of the "C. & D." is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events which are sent to the Editor by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Monday, June 19.

London Chemists' Golfing Society.—The competition for the Club prize commences and extends to the end of the month. It is limited to members of handicap 18 and over; two rounds; medal play.

Wednesday, June 21.

School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, at 3 P.M., distribution of prizes.

ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS.—The annual business meeting will be held on Wednesday, July 5, at 8 P.M., at 8c Portman Mansions, London, W. (Baker Street Station). Members are asked to notify the Secretary of any subject they wish to bring up for discussion prior to the meeting.

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.—The Portsmouth meeting opens on Monday evening, July 24, by a reception at the Town Hall, and the Conference will be held on July 25 and 26, closing on July 27, after which an excursion will be made to the Isle of Wight. A fuller programme was printed in the *C. & D.*, May 20, index folio 741. Tickets to cover the entire programme, 21s., may be had from Mr. T. O. Barlow, Hon. Local Secretary, 2 Palmerston Road, Southsea.

PERSONALITIES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

MR. FRANK G. RYAN, president of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, and Miss Ryan are in London at present.

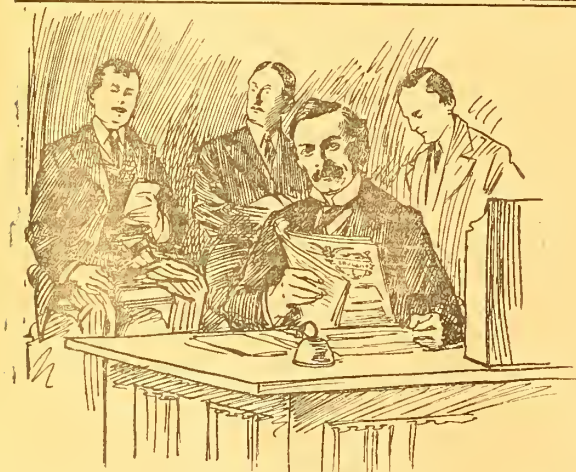
MR. SAMUEL W. FAIRCCHILD, of New York City, has been capped as *M.Sc. honoris causa* by Columbia University.

MR. S. PROCTOR LEIGHTON, Lancaster, has been elected President of the British Optical Association for the ensuing year.

MR. E. J. BISHOP, chemist and druggist, Folkestone, has been appointed a steward of the Kent Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons.

LIEUT.-COL. CLIFFORD PROBYN, J.P., L.C.C., as Master of the Pattenmakers' Company, is entertaining the Livery and a number of distinguished guests at dinner on June 19, in celebration of the Coronation.

MR. S. H. STROUD, who has been awarded two bronze medals and three certificates of honour at the School of Pharmacy, is the son of Mr. H. N. Stroud, Secretary of Messrs. John Richardson & Co., Leicester, Ltd.



THE CHANCELLOR AND THE C. & D.

When Mr. Lloyd George received the pharmaceutical deputation on June 1 he listened intently to the remarks regarding the position of chemists under the Bill. One of his three private secretaries handed him the *C. & D.* of May 27, and this sketch recalls the incident.

WILLS PROVEN.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY LAMBERT, of The Cross, Newtown, Montgomery, pharmaceutical chemist, who died intestate on April 15, left estate of the gross value of 3,737*l.*, of which 2,819*l.* is net personality.

MR. THOMAS ELLIOTT PITT, Kenton, Devon, chemist and druggist, who died on April 24, aged sixty-eight years, left estate valued at 2,704*l.* gross, with net personality 1,738*l.*

MR. JOHN SHAW, Eccleston Hall, St. Helens, Lancs, head of the firm of Messrs. Cannington, Shaw & Co., glass-bottle makers, who died on November 2, left estate of the gross value of 53,875*l.* 15s. 2*d.* gross, with net personality 53,252*l.* 6s. 4*d.*

MR. PETER ORMROD BAKENDALE, Somersby, Spencer Road, Harpenden, and late of Keighley, Yorks, retired chemist and druggist, who died on May 8, left estate of the gross value of 5,394*l.* 7s. 7*d.*, of which the net personality has been sworn at 5,363*l.* 13s. 1*d.*

MR. JAMES HOLDSWORTH, 31 Castlebar Road, Ealing, London, W., of the firm of Messrs. Osborne, Bauer & Cheeseman, perfumers, 19 Golden Square, W., who died on April 23, aged seventy-four years, left estate of the gross value of 16,649*l.* 0s. 3*d.*, with net personality 7,979*l.* 16s. 2*d.* The testator left 100*l.* to his wife, 50*l.* to his son-in-law, Mr. Ernest Henry Pearson, if acting as executor, his books on soap manufacture and chemistry and his recipe-book to his son.

MR. CHARLES WILLIAM JUDSON, Woodside, Sharow, Ripon, of Judson & Son, Market Place, Ripon, chemists and druggists, who died on April 24, left estate of the gross value of 15,539*l.* 6s. 6*d.*, with net personality 13,209*l.* 9s. 3*d.* The testator left 500*l.* to his niece, Mabel Hutchinson; 25*l.* per annum to his housekeeper, Elizabeth Hatcher; 150*l.* to his shop-assistant, John C. Hickin, unless he shall have made such gift in his lifetime; 2,500*l.* to the trustees of his will for the purchase of a site in their opinion suitable for the erection of almshouses to be called the "Judson's Homes for Old Men and Women"; and the testator directed that his residence, "Woodside," shall be sold and the proceeds invested and the income held upon trust for the insurance, upkeep, repair, and lighting of the almshouses.

POISONING FATALITIES.

SEVEN deaths, of which three were by misadventure, have been reported since our last issue.

Belladonna.—At Wakefield a miner named John O'Brien died from misadventure through taking, in the dark, a liniment containing belladonna in mistake for medicine. The liniment, which was labelled "Poison," was contained in an ordinary medicine-bottle; and at the inquest the Coroner, on learning from Dr. May that it was usual to supply poison in a bottle of that description, said that it was unwise, and thought that it would be much safer if poisonous liquids were supplied in poison-bottles, which were generally blue and rough-sided.—Death by misadventure was also the verdict recorded at the inquest on Annie Collyer, housemaid, Harrogate, who died through taking a liniment containing belladonna.

Corrosive Sublimate was taken at Cork by a young deserter from the Navy named Phelps, who intended giving himself up, but poisoned himself instead. At the inquest the jury commented adversely on the facility with which poisons could be procured.

Laudanum taken in accidental overdose for neuralgia killed Mary Allen (49), lady's-help, Kingston-on-Thames. During the inquiry into the cause of death the Coroner explained that he had seen the chemist who supplied the laudanum, and he was satisfied that every possible precaution was taken before serving deceased. The woman went to the shop and asked for three pennyworth of laudanum, stating that she wanted it for toothache. The chemist told her that this was more than the necessary dose, and she then replied that she wanted to make a poultice. As she seemed perfectly cool and collected the chemist served her. In answer to a juror, the Coroner said laudanum was one of the drugs which could easily be procured from a chemist, adding that he could obtain enough poison for twopenny to kill every man on the jury.

Oralic Acid was used for suicidal purposes by Albert E. W. Parker (23), Walworth, who was suffering from love troubles.—The same poison caused the death of an unknown man who was found dead on the towing-path at Hampton Wick.

Weed-killer.—At the inquiry into the death of an unknown person at Lancaster, Dr. Mounsey said he had taken an ounce and a-half of weed-killer which contained ammonia, and that this had caused death. A verdict was returned of "Death from poison self-administered."

